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MR. BRANDEIS ARGUES FOR RAIL ECONOMIES IN LIEU OF INCREASES

Attorney for Shippers of Atlantic Seaboard Gives Interstate Commerce Commission His Views on Saving.

CALLS RATES AMPLE

Would Have Roads Institute Strict Business Management and Cooperate to Reduce Operating Expenses.

WASHINGTON—Louis D. Brandeis of Boston at the investigation to-day before the interstate commerce commission on the proposed advance in freight rates, made his argument as counsel for the traffic committee of the trade organizations of the Atlantic seaboard.

Mr. Brandeis, in his argument, addressed himself to the question, "Are rates too low or existing operating costs too high?"

"We contend," he said, "that rates are ample, but that the expense of operation is excessive; that wages are not too high, but that, as the management is unscientific, labor, material, equipment and plant fail to give adequate results."

Asks an Investigation

It was contended that no claim was made by any railroad that it had introduced such management. If such a claim should be made he asked the privilege of examining before an examiner appointed by the commission the operating man or men of the railroad making such a claim. He asked, furthermore, the privilege of having experts go into the shops and places where the work is done, to determine whether or not such a claim has any foundation in fact.

Regarding the economies which he was urging as a substitute for the freight rate advances Mr. Brandeis said:

"The railroads in official classification territory estimate that the aggregate increase of revenue which the proposed freight advance would contribute in a year is only \$27,000,000. Twenty-seven million dollars is little more than 3 per cent of the aggregate operating expenses of these railroads for the fiscal year. These expenses approximate \$900,000,000, or about one half of the operating expenses of all the railroads in the country, which amounted to nearly \$1,800,000,000 during the last fiscal year."

"Now, can it be seriously doubted that if a determined, cooperative effort were made by these railroads to reduce their operative costs, it would be found possible to effect a saving on the average of 3 per cent, and effect that saving even without the aid of a scientific management?"

Why Not Cooperate?

"Why not cooperate to reduce costs?" he asked. "The railroads have shown

(Continued on Page Four, Column Two.)

U. S. SENATORSHIP IN CALIFORNIA WON BY JUDGE WORKS

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Judge John D. Works was elected United States senator over A. G. Spaulding Tuesday in the Legislature.

Works, Republican, 92; Spaulding, Republican, 21; Meserve, Republican, 1; Baker, Democrat, 3; Kent, Republican, 1; necessary to elect, 61.

Judge Works, ever since the civil war, has been identified with the legal affairs of the West. He was a member of the Legislature several years and twice occupied a seat on the bench, once as judge of the superior court of San Diego county and once as judge of the supreme court of the state. He has written several legal works.

HEALTH BILL REPORTED.

WASHINGTON—The bill changing the name of public health and marine hospital service to the public health bureau was ordered to be favorably reported to the House Tuesday afternoon. It gives the new bureau jurisdiction over the pollution of streams and other powers.

OHIO SENATOR IS MR. POMERENE.

COLUMBUS—Atlee Pomerene, Lieutenant-Governor of the State, was nominated and practically elected to the United States Senate on Tuesday by the vote of every Democratic member of that body.

MILK JARS SAID TO BE OF SHORT MEASURE

Daniel C. Palmer, state commissioner of weights and measures, in his annual report issued to-day, recommends a change in the size of milk bottles, asserting that many of those in use are short measure and result in a loss to the consumer of one-half cent on each bottle. Massachusetts is the only state which allows the use of short measure bottles.

A more strict inspection of taxicabs

when in use, is asked for as well as authority for the state department to enforce the coal law.

The report says that 907,827 weights, measures and balances were sealed in Massachusetts in 1910. Of this number 43,601 required adjustment before being sealed; 17,822 were condemned as incorrect and unfit for use. There were 181 prosecutions for short weight offenses and fines amounted to \$1,248.

RICHARD W. HALE IS COMMISSIONER

Richard W. Hale, attorney, of this city, was sworn in today as United States commissioner for Boston by Judge Frederick Dodge of the United States district court. He was formerly a commissioner but resigned when elected to the state House of Representatives.

Other commissioners in Boston are: William H. Hayes, 2d, William Grinnell and Gen. Charles K. Darling.

EVACUATION DAY OFFICER IS NAMED

Councilor Thomas J. Kenney was appointed by the mayor today to take charge of preparations for the Evacuation day celebration in South Boston, March 17. The mayor promised that the city would make the usual appropriation.

The action was in response to the visit of a committee from the South Boston Improvement Association.

ELECTION IN BOSTON A CLEAN-CUT VICTORY FOR THE REFORMERS

Candidates of Mayor Fitzgerald Are Defeated With the Exception of Timothy J. Buckley for Councilor.

VOTE CAST LIGHT

Advocates of License, Stirred to Activity by Early Reports, Are Successful by a Reduced Majority.

The results of a municipal election in Boston have not been defined so well in years as in the election of Monday.

(Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

City Council President Stated for Reelection as Result of Recent Vote



WALTER BALLANTYNE.

STATE SENATE BILL TO HOUSE WORKMEN AT PUBLIC EXPENSE

Senator Ross of New Bedford introduced a bill in the upper branch of the Legislature today providing that any city or town may appropriate \$1 annually on each \$1000 of taxable valuation of the year preceding, to be expended for the purchase of land in its suburbs for the erection of dwellings as home-steads for its working people. The bill makes the state treasurer, bank commissioner and tax commissioner the "homestead board" to administer the provisions of the act.

Another resolve provides that there be allowed and paid from the state treasury \$25,000 to the Women's Permanent Industrial Exhibit Association for the purposes of such association.

Senator Ross also introduced a bill providing that no employee shall be required or permitted to work in any factory on Washington's birthday, on Feb. 22, except to perform such work as is absolutely necessary and another providing that no employee shall be required or permitted to work in any factory on any legal holiday.

Senator Malley of Springfield introduced a resolution for an investigation of the sanitary condition of the Connecticut river as to sewerage and a bill to provide that actions on any contract by executors, administrators or legal representatives shall be brought within two years after the passage of this act.

Senator Ross introduced, on the petition of Frederick T. Fuller, a bill to place all jails and houses of correction now maintained by the counties, under the control and supervision of the Massachusetts prison commission.

These petitions for legislation were read and referred in the House this afternoon.

Town of Gardner, through its sewer commissioners, that it be authorized to negotiate a sewer loan of \$100,000.

Committee of the town of Stoughton, that it be authorized to borrow \$100,000 for the establishment of a sewerage system, and that it be allowed to appropriate the cost among its inhabitants.

William A. Clark, that dealers in coal,

(Continued on Page Two, Column Seven.)

SUCCESSFUL IN THE CONTEST FOR CITY COUNCIL



TIMOTHY J. BUCKLEY.



(Photo by Chickering.) DANIEL J. McDONALD.



EARNEST E. SMITH.

MILFORD PLANNING A PUBLIC RECEPTION TO TOWNSMAN DRAPER

MILFORD, Mass.—Former Gov. Eben S. Draper will receive a welcome home tonight in the form of a reception in the town hall under the auspices of the Milford Board of Trade. It will be a public affair and the selectmen and other town officials will figure prominently in the event.

The reception will begin at 7:30 p. m. In the receiving line will be representatives of the Board of Trade, including the president, Harold M. Curtis, H. D. Bowker, Frank P. Lee, John P. Stratton, M. F. Green and William D. Leahy. Mrs. Draper is expected to attend the reception.

At the banquet, at 8 o'clock, there will be a number of impromptu speeches. As it is to be a strictly Milford affair, there will be no outside guests. About 350 will attend.

TECH WIRELESS SOCIETY PLANS TO INCREASE WORK

Under the leadership of Edward M. Symms, 1911, of Winchester, Mass., the Wireless Society of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is said to be making great headway. New officers announced today are: President, Edward M. Symms, 1911; vice-president, James Ellis, 1912; secretary, E. M. Mason, 1912; treasurer, P. L. Flansburg, 1912. Joseph Pryor Fish, 1912, was elected a member of the board of directors.

It is hoped by the officers in charge to do considerable work of a quantitative nature the coming terms. It is planned also to give the members who have had no large amount of practical experience an opportunity to learn to read and send the Morse and Continental codes with the necessary speed. For this two miniature stations will be installed.

The members of the Tech society expect to carry out some apparatus building and for this week regular hours will be assigned to all students of the club in order that everybody may have an equal chance to become familiar with wireless methods and constructions.

LYKENS' CAPTAIN IS FREE OF BLAME

Federal Inspectors Carleton and Savage, after inquiry, have decided to recommend to the authorities in Washington that Capt. Francis E. Hammond of the tug Lykens was in no way responsible for the loss of barges Treverton, Corbin and Pine Forest, with 17 men, on Peaked Hill bar.

Captain Hammond furnished his report today. He said that the barges parted, the bit breaking on the foremost barge. Immediately he had pulled the hawser on board he tried to locate the tow, but their lights were out. The wind was blowing a gale and the sea was rough.

TEAMING TUNNEL UNDER BAY ASKED

A petition for a teaming and passenger tunnel under the harbor to East Boston, to be constructed by the Boston transit commission, was filed with Mr. Kimball, clerk of the House of Representatives, today, by Thomas J. Giblin of East Boston.

The petitioner asks that the tunnel be constructed with terminals near the East Boston ferries, and that it consist of a roadway for two lines of travel, with a sidewalk on each side; also elevators for passengers.

BOSTON MAN OPENS TARIFF COMMISSION MEETING AT CAPITAL

WASHINGTON—John C. Cobb of Boston, president of the National Tariff Commission Association, faced nearly 1000 delegates when he assumed the chair and opened the two days' annual convention of the organization here today.

The association meets for the purpose of giving added force to the movement for the creation by Congress of a permanent national tariff commission.

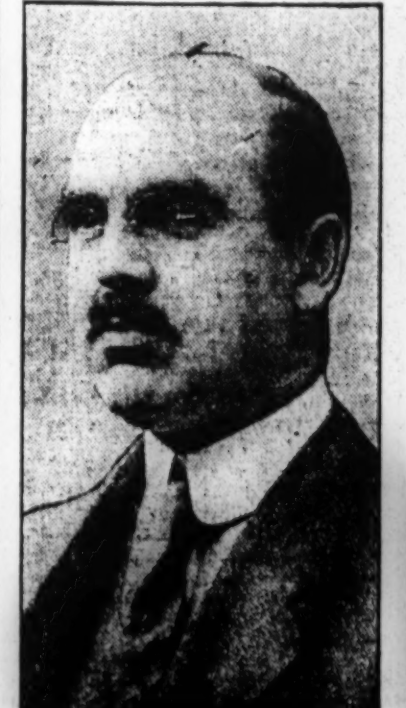
Business men and manufacturers from New England, New York and other northern states formed the greater part of the delegates. Representative Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts, who addressed the morning session, laid emphasis on the fact that a tariff commission would gather economic data of even greater service to the people than to Congress. He also said in part:

"Another function of which little has

(Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

(Continued on Page Two, Column Seven.)

WIN FOR SCHOOL COMMITTEE



THOMAS F. LEEN.



MICHAEL H. CORCORAN.

MR. WALKER TO NAME SENATOR LODGE IN REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

Representative Crane of Cambridge Comes Out in Favor of the Nahant Man.

CAUCUS DATE SET

Col. Theodore Roosevelt Says He Hopes and Believes That the Legislature Will Reelect His Friend.

Speaker Joseph Walker will nominate Senator Lodge for reelection to the United States Senate at the Republican caucus which is to be held Jan. 16. The call for the caucus is expected to be sent out today.

Senator Lodge's candidacy got another boom today when Representative Russell D. Crane of Cambridge issued a statement announcing his unqualified support of Mr. Lodge.

Later Colonel Roosevelt expressed himself with regard to the candidacy of Mr. Lodge in these words: "I hope and believe that he will be returned." Mr. Roosevelt was returning from a meeting of the Harvard overseers when he allowed himself to be interviewed on the subject only to this extent.

Announcement of nomination of the senior senator by Mr. Walker, it is thought, will emphasize the position which the speaker has taken throughout the campaign, that Senator Lodge should be returned and that Mr. Walker is not a candidate for his place in the national Senate.

Representative Russell D. Crane of Cambridge, who has been claimed by opponents of the senior senator as an anti-Lodge man, today issued a statement favoring the return of Senator Lodge to the United States Senate. The Cambridge representative said in part:

"I shall vote for Senator Lodge in the coming Republican caucus, and if he receives the caucus nomination, and there seems no doubt he will, I shall vote for him in the Legislature as long as opportunity offers."

"For the past few months Senator Lodge has been the subject of the most bitter and prejudiced attacks ever directed against a public servant in Massachusetts."

"The people of the entire country view with amazement this effort in Massachusetts to defeat a man whose service to state and nation has at least been equal to that of his great predecessor."

"I believe that Governor Foss and his followers have by their efforts created a strong and growing popular demand for the return of the senior senator. Within a few weeks there has been, in my opinion, a marked change in public sentiment."

At the meeting of the Democratic legislators Thursday afternoon for the purpose of discussing the senatorial situation, the names of former Congressman John R. Thayer of Worcester who has announced his willingness to become a candidate and Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell of South Boston, it is said, will be presented as candidates for the Democratic nomination. As the meeting has been designated a conference rather than a caucus the decision of the majority as to a Democratic candidate will not be binding on all present.

Many Democratic leaders believe that no candidate should be named by their party at the conference but that the Democrats should unite with the anti-Lodge Republicans and support a coalition candidate. Governor Foss and Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the Democratic state committee, are understood to hold this view.

Legislators favorable to the candidacy of former Congressman Thayer are expected to present in the conference the views of the latter on the senatorial nomination which are, in effect, that the Democratic legislators should unite upon one of their party who represents the principles embodied in their platform and support him to the close of the contest.

Congressman Butler Ames has stated his willingness to give what strength he has among the legislators to the cause of those who have placed Speaker Walker's name in the field, if after the first ballot for senator no one has been elected and it appears that Mr. Ames himself cannot be the winner.

George Fred Williams has let it be known that he will not be a Democratic candidate for senator. He is expected to be one of Governor Foss' advisers during the present session of the Legislature.

MALDEN BOY GIVEN CADETSHIP.

Congressman Roberts has appointed a Malden boy, Paul Robert Cowley, to a cadetship at the naval academy at Annapolis. Mr. Cowley will leave next week to take his examinations.

COLLIER TOURS FILES SCHEDULE.

Colliver Tours Company, with offices in the Berkeley building, filed its schedule in the United States district court today. The liabilities amount to \$48,935.35 and the assets \$2442.80.

BILL TO MERGE FOUR BOSTON TRUST FIRMS FILED IN THE SENATE

Old Colony Company Seeks to Absorb the Business of Three Rival Banking Institutions.

COMBINE ALL RIGHTS

Plan Presented Does Not Abrogate City, Massachusetts and Merchants Charters, but Transfers Them.

A petition for legislation to consolidate the Old Colony Trust Company, the City Trust Company, the Massachusetts Trust Company and the Merchants Trust Company was filed with Clerk Coolidge of the Massachusetts Senate this afternoon by Philip Stockton, president of the Old Colony Trust Company.

The proposed merger is planned to be so effected that the outstanding obligations and duties of the City, Massachusetts and Merchants Trust companies shall be met and performed by the Old Colony Trust Company.

The bill for legislation submitted by Mr. Stockton with his petition provides that the merger shall be "effective, valid and binding when the terms thereof have been approved at a meeting called for the purpose by votes of at least two thirds in interest of the stockholders of each of the contracting trust companies."

The merger is not to work a dissolution of any of the trust companies or the termination of their several corporate existences or of their franchises, but the corporate existence of each of the companies in the merger is to be continued by the Old Colony Trust Company.

HARVARD'S TOTAL ENROLMENT OF 6279 A DECREASE

Harvard University catalog, just issued, shows a total enrolment this year of 6279, a decrease of 29 from last year's figures. The greatest loss occurred in the enrolment of the summer school, amounting to 304. If this were excluded there would be a net gain of 275. The Lawrence scientific school of business administration has been discontinued as an undergraduate department.

The college and the graduate school of business administration show decreases, but these are more than offset by increases in the enrolment of the graduate schools of arts and sciences and of applied sciences. All the professional schools except one show increases. The total of arts and sciences is 2875, while that of the professional schools is 1248.

COMPENSATION BOARD ASKS FOR TIME EXTENSION

An extension of time in which to gather additional data on the subject of industrial casualties before making its final report was asked by the workmen's compensation commission in a preliminary report to the Legislature today.

The commission recommended that a law be enacted by the present Legislature requiring employers to report to the commission every casualty occurring in their establishments during the coming year, that the commission might have some first-hand reliable information with which to work.

The commission believes that an act can be devised following its final report which will provide adequate relief at a cost not greatly in excess of that now incurred by employers for legal liability and voluntary aid to workmen.

CITY CONCERT AT FORD HALL

A program of chamber music, under the auspices of the city music department, will be given tonight in Ford Hall, Ashburton place, at 8 p. m. The soloists will be Mrs. Cora Gooch Brooks, pianist; Mrs. Olive Whitely Hilton, violinist; Mrs. Anna Howe Hunting, cellist, and Clarence H. Wilson, baritone. The program: "Moderato" from Trio in B major, Rubinstein; vocal selections, a. "Boat Song" Ware, b. "Memory" Parks, c. "The Old Black Mare" Squire; solo for piano-forte "Fantasie Impromptu," Chopin; Elegia Scherzo from Trio in D minor, Arensky; solo for violin, a. Canzonetta, d'Ambrosio; b. Berceuse, Cui; c. Feu-Follet, Papini; vocal selections, a. "Dreams" Soslezki, b. "Friar of Orders Grey" Shield, c. "Pretty Creature" Wilson; "Allegro Moderato" from Trio in A minor, Chaminade.

TROOPS TO STOP MINE RIOTING.

CARDIFF, Wales—Reinforcements of troops and police have been sent to Giffach and Goch to suppress a renewal of rioting there between miners on strike and those employed in their place.

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for an employee
The Monitor offers you an opportunity
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expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

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FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT
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IT WILL BE RUN FREE ONE WEEK ON THE CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

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and mail direct to The Christian Science
Monitor, Boston, Mass.
The Christian Science Monitor is
read in every city in America.

BOSTON REFORMERS' CANDIDATES VICTORS IN CITY ELECTION

(Continued from Page One.)

where the figures give scarcely an opportunity for a recount or a protest.

In the city council for this year, the only change will be the substitution of Ernest E. Smith for Frederick J. Brand, and there is every indication that Walter Ballantyne will succeed himself as president.

In the school board the organization will probably be the same as last year. David A. Ellis succeeding himself as chairman.

Only 52.10 per cent of Boston's total vote was polled and the mayor says it would have fallen to 40 per cent had it not been for the activity of the license workers.

He said that he would go to the Legislature this year with a bill asking for amendments to the charter providing for biennial election in which all the members of the city council should go before the people for election and at least two candidates from a dozen or more sections of the city should be on the ballot and those receiving the largest vote on a ballot at large should be declared elected.

According to figures compiled on the vote of the last eight years on "off year" elections, this year's vote is shown to be the smallest by 7.27 per cent. The figures for these years are: 1896, 73.24 per cent; 1898, 68.81; 1900, 70.14; 1902, 69.37; 1904, 62.58; 1906, 68; 1908, 64; 1910, 52.10.

Reform organizations comprising the Citizens Municipal League, the Good Government Association and the Public School Association, defeated Mayor Fitzgerald's ticket with the exception of one candidate, electing two of the three candidates to the city council and both members of the school committee.

Ernest E. Smith, Daniel J. McDonald and Timothy J. Buckley were the successful city council candidates, the last two being reelected. Mr. Buckley was the only Fitzgerald candidate to even approach an election.

For the school board the Municipal

League, the Good Government Association and the Public School Association all picked and endorsed Michael H. Corcoran, Jr., and Dr. Thomas F. Leen for the school committee, who were elected easily.

Of the school committee candidates the highest of the four was Dr. Leen, who received 32,612 votes. Mr. Corcoran, the other winner, received 29,850. Dr. W. J. Gallivan received 26,935, and Mrs. Julia E. Duff 24,659.

Of the city council group Buckley was the highest man, having 21,806 votes to his credit. Smith, as a good second with 20,950 and McDonald was a good third with 20,721. Messrs. Buckley and McDonald are members of the present city council. They were elected a year ago for the one-year term. Joseph A. Sheehan, who was nominated by the Municipal League, was fourth in the list, having 19,656 votes.

Frank A. Goodwin of East Boston received 17,609 votes and was fifth in the race. The other candidates finished in the following order: Sixth, John J. Butler of ward 18; seventh, Frank J. O'Hara of ward 14; eighth, Thomas J. Collins of ward 13; ninth and low man, Thomas F. Mansfield of ward 1.

This was the second election under charter revision and only about one half the registered voters went to the polls.

On the question as to whether or not Boston should continue to license the saloon the license advocates won by nearly two to one. It was generally believed the small vote being polled would give the anti-saloon people a decided advantage, but this advantage was offset by the later work of the license element.

The license vote this year was only 900 larger than a year ago when the license advocates had a majority of 27,122.

Nine candidates went to the polls for the three places in the city council, three being the choice of the reform organizations, three of Mayor Fitzgerald and three were independent.

Although under the charter revision there can be no party designation opposite the names on the ballots, the Democratic city committee took an active part in the contest and endorsed Mr. Buckley and Mr. Butler for the council and Dr. William Gallivan and Mrs. Julia E. Duff for the school committee.

In the results the Democratic city organization went down to defeat with Mayor Fitzgerald's supporters, Mr. Buckley being the only one of the first candidates who was victorious.

The results of the election proved a surprise. Throughout the day it was believed the Democratic city committee working with the Fitzgerald machine could not be defeated and it was deemed questionable whether Councilor McDonald on the league slate could pull through.

Now that the reform organizations have proved their strength in years when no mayor is to be elected, they will start a campaign for the recall of Mayor Fitzgerald at the state election next year.

Some of the political leaders expressed themselves as follows on the results: Mayor Fitzgerald—"The result of the city council election did not surprise me. The Democrats dissipated their strength among five candidates with the usual result."

Robert J. Bottomley, secretary Good Government Association—"The results of the election are gratifying to all who are interested in the decent government of our city."

John A. Coulthurst, chairman executive committee Citizens Municipal League—"The Citizens Municipal League has again been sustained at the polls."

Charles F. Ross, secretary of the Public School Association—"In an election year, when the interest in the election was at its lowest ebb the voters showed a realizing sense of the importance of the school issue."

Bernard J. Rothwell of the Citizens Municipal League—"The success of four of the Citizens Municipal League ticket shows again the value of organization upon the part of those citizens who desire to see men selected for public office because of their fitness and without regard to their party affiliations."

Who They Are

Daniel J. McDonald is prominent in labor circles and is secretary of the allied printing trades council in 1902 and 1903 and in the house of representatives in 1905, 1906 and 1907. He lives at 28 Marion street, Charlestown.

Ernest E. Smith is a member of the bar, treasurer of the general theological library, founder of the West End Voters' Club and worker with the West End Improvement Society and kindred associations. He is a Harvard graduate.

Timothy J. Buckley is an employee of the Boston Globe. He lives in ward 3, Charlestown, and represented that ward as a Democrat in the House in 1906 and 1907. Last year he was elected councilor under the new city charter.

Dr. Thomas F. Leen was graduated from Harvard in 1898. Michael H. Corcoran, Jr., six years ago was made a member of the firm of Clement & Soule.

BOSTON MAN OPENS TARIFF COMMISSION MEETING AT CAPITAL

(Continued from Page One.)

been said, but which it is most important that the commission should perform in to ascertain the effect of the tariff upon the prices of articles of general consumption.

"The action of an intelligent commission would remove many subjects from the realm of political discussion and settle in the public mind issues which we now attempt to settle by loud assertions by one party and equally loud denials by the other."

Among the other speakers today were Prof. H. C. Emery, chairman of the tariff board, H. E. Miles, Allen Ripley Foote and Senator Albert J. Beveridge.

For tomorrow, President Schurman of Cornell, Representative Irvine L. Lenroot of Wisconsin and James T. Burke of Pennsylvania, appear on the program, and in the evening the convention will be concluded with a dinner at which President Taft, Senator Cummins of Iowa, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Senator Newlands of Nevada and Representative Longworth of Ohio are to be the speakers.

Mr. Cobb, in calling the convention to order, spoke briefly, outlining the purposes of the meeting.

Professor Emery said in part:

"Many of you have long worked in favor of a permanent commission to investigate tariff conditions. My connection with this question has been limited to one year of experience along lines which at least are a beginning in this direction."

"Let me say two things: First, that the appointments to the tariff board were in no sense of a political nature and that no question was asked before-hand as to the party affiliations or the political theories of any member of the board. I know, for instance, that my own appointment was settled before it was known whether I was a Republican or a Democrat, a protectionist or a free trader. Second, that at the first meeting which we had with the President, he gave us our instructions to proceed to find out as rapidly as possible all essential facts regarding the effect of the tariff without reference to any party, any theory or any sectional interest. I shall never forget the emphasis with which he told us that he wanted the facts and nothing but the facts."

"Your organization represents a demand for an improvement in the method of investigations which shall serve as a basis for tariff legislation. I can assure you, from our experience, that we are confident that thorough and accurate information can be obtained. There are many difficulties and different lines of inquiry must be adopted in different cases. On your main contention, however, that the government can secure adequate and unbiased information for such purposes, you are unquestionably correct."

New England Men on Hand

A special train of five sleeping cars which left South station last evening reached Washington early today, carrying 150 business men of New England to the convention of the National Tariff Commission Association.

The trade extension committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce is in charge of the party.

Among the New England delegates are:

F. P. O'Connor, Frank W. Bailey, William E. Butler, Charles H. Cross, A. Lincoln Filene, J. S. Hathaway, Isaac H. Locke, Otto J. Piehler, Walworth Pierce, William L. Shesser, Sidney S. Conroy, Ferdinand Strauss, Walter M. Lowrey, Harry R. Wellman, Fred L. Carter, Edric Edridge, Paul Fitzpatrick, William D. Fulton, George O. Sheldon, William M. Flinders, Lewis R. Spere, Russell R. Whitman, Elmer E. Foye, James F. Bliss, M. H. Gulesian, John A. Woodry, Ralph S. Bauer, C. C. Ferris, Louis Stoughton Drake, Robert W. Sanford, Arthur K. Hunt, Henry S. Lyons, Samuel Hobbs, Emmett H. Naylor, Richard E. Traiser, Norman Marshall, John Shirreffs, Granville E. Foss, Jr., Charles C. Hoyt, Frank J. Ludwig, W. S. Forbes, J. H. Sayward, A. P. Hitti, Edward A. Filene, Bernard J. Rothwell, John C. F. Slattery, John C. Cobb, John H. Fahey, W. H. McCloskey, George T. Coppins, W. E. Simmons, Elmer J. Blass.

He is a member of the chamber of commerce and serves on the committee of city and metropolitan affairs. Last year he was a member of the committee of one and later of the committee of four of the Municipal League to select a candidate for mayor. He lives in South Boston.

Nathan Heard, Leslie C. Wead, Frank S. Baker, F. N. Graves, D. O. Ives, Curtis Guild, Jr., Preston Pond, John H. Gibbs, W. F. Mayo, Maynard Hutchinson, George W. Coleman, Frank E. Cox, Joseph Remick, E. M. Dunn, Elton B. Keith, Mitchell Wing, F. S. Singleton, Charles M. Stewart, Frank A. Hackett, Silas B. Adams, H. G. Rule, Carleton H. Tomer, S. O. Ochs, Joseph H. O'Neil, James M. Morrison, Charles E. Adams, Charles F. Flagg, Mr. Borden, Mr. Cressey, Henry M. Whitney, Harry L. Thayer, Henry Howard, Lorace Bacon, S. W. Manning, George W. Dobbins, Charles A. Read, Godfrey L. Cabot, John F. McDonald, Joseph Gridley, Arthur Berenson, H. E. Dennison, J. Frank Fisher, Joseph Gridley, Joseph A. Ryan, George McConnell, Nathan L. Amster and J. L. Damon, Jr.

NORTH POLE LOST AGAIN DECLARES CAPTAIN PEARY

WASHINGTON—Before the House committee on naval affairs Tuesday Capt. Robert E. Peary admitted that the north pole is just as much lost as ever and that all future attempts to find it must be independent enterprises unaided by the work he had done.

Captain Peary, replying to repeated questions as to the results of his Arctic trip, said that he had not yet prepared such a chart as would enable anyone to follow in his footsteps to the pole, but he "imagined" that he had data by which he could prepare such a chart.

"Then the north pole is as much lost as ever," inquired Representative Gregg of Texas.

"The discovery of the north pole is a misnomer," retorted Captain Peary. "It is an attainable act."

NEW YORK—Dr. Frederick A. Cook received a letter Tuesday from Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U. S. N., president of the Arctic Club, under whose auspices Dr. Cook made his expedition to the north, in which Mr. Schley expressed his belief that both Dr. Cook and Captain Peary reached the pole and that there was honor enough for both in the achievement.

MALDEN TRADE BOARD TO DINE

Malden Board of Trade this evening will hold its annual meeting, a reception to the retiring officers and a banquet. The meeting is to be in charge of the committee on publicity and there is to be a discussion on "How to Increase Business in Malden," with short addresses by Marquis M. Converse, Frank R. Sircorn and Ezra A. Stevens.

The committee has announced the sale, through the efforts of the Board of Trade, of business property 25-29 Pleasant street, Malden square, where the wooden buildings are to be removed and a brick block erected. The Edward Tufts heirs conveyed the property to Mrs. Rebecca Byehover of Malden. It is also announced that the Manhattan Grocery & Provision Company is seeking a Malden location.

TELEPHONE PETITION OPPOSED.

A petition of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company for permission to place wires on poles in Jefferson street, Cambridge, was the cause of considerable discussion among Cambridge aldermen Tuesday night. Alderman O'Connor said that he thought no more permits should be issued until after the committee on investigation of the company finished its work, unless as a special accommodation to some person.

TALKS OF MACDOWELL PAGEANT.

Faneuil Hall chapter, D. A. R., held its January meeting late Tuesday at the Melrose Highlands Congregational church, when an address on the MacDowell pageant at Peterboro, N. H., was given by Mrs. E. C. Miller of Wakefield. Her daughter, Miss Barbara Miller, and Miss Lizzie Dickinson, rendered selections from MacDowell's compositions.

LECTURE ON FLORIDA.

William Lyman Underwood of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will lecture at the Boston City Club tomorrow evening on "Journeying Through Unfrequented Paths in Florida." Mr. Underwood will also touch upon the Everglades and the Florida keys. The lecture will be illustrated by stereopticon views.

FIRE IN ESSEX STREET BUILDING.

Smoke and water caused damage estimated at \$1000 this morning in the building 628-630 Washington street, at the corner of Essex street, one of the oldest buildings in the heart of the city. The Essex street tunnel station is in the basement.

New Problems and Old Rules

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK.

MEN can move about more easily today than they could when the Farmer's Almanac was its first youth; whether they travel more is quite another question that we have not to discuss at present. That delightful brochure, the forty-first annual report of the railroad commissioners of Massachusetts, tells us that in 1909 there were in the commonwealth 4685 miles of railroad track and 2764 miles of street railway track.

But in 1801 the public had to content themselves with stage-coaches; the terminal for many of these in Boston was Market square that held the Kings' tavern. The stage lines that met here were those which ran to Albany, New York, Portsmouth, Amherst, Providence, Plymouth, Salem, Taunton and New Bedford, Dorchester and Milton, Dedham, Groton, Quincy and Canton. Careful tables of the roads are given in the Farmer's Almanac for 1799, tables that evidently are intended to be of practical use. The same thing is done in Fletts Register and Pocket Almanac for 1799, a publication that was printed and sold at the Bible and Heart in Cornhill.

The same register gives a list of the members of the United States Senate, among whom we are to note Andrew Jackson; it informs its readers that have correspondence to attend to that "a regular communication has been sometime established between the postoffice of the United States and the postoffice of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and it will be continued until further notice." Postal rates were a trifle higher than they are now, though the good old tradition is preserved in the zealous conservatism of our express companies. For a single letter going 30 miles the charge was 6 cents; if it went 250 miles it would cost 20 cents, while he that had a correspondent at a distance of 350 miles could not write to him for less than 22 cents.

The Albany mail coach started from King's inn in Market square in Boston every Monday and Thursday morning and arrived at Albany Thursday and Monday noon respectively. This was in 1801. The coach for New York left the same square three times a week and took three days for a journey that is now done in 5½ hours. A coach for Dorchester and Milton "sets off every day" at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and "arrives in Boston every day at 9 o'clock in the morning." This somewhat cryptic announcement probably meant that it did the round trip in that time, thus affording the suburban dweller a dignified and comfortable means of occasionally visiting the city. The stagecoach took but three hours to go to Salem from Boston, while Groton could be conveniently reached at

3 o'clock in the afternoon if the diligent traveler but started at 4 o'clock in the morning.

The reader's attention is once more called to the fact that the time-table from which these extracts are given was printed in 1801; when we consider the bulk of our modern time-tables, the elaborate descriptions of town and country published by our railway companies, above all, when we consider as fair-minded men how more and more the character of public institutions is being impressed upon public service corporations, whatever may be the impatience of those that would improve everything in a day, we can appreciate the note that Mr. Thomas puts before his list of roads in the almanac for 1801; it is largely by pondering upon the state of society's convenience—as implied in such passages as this that we can understand how our physical wants are today met and eased but at the price of a complication whose value is not yet proved beyond cavil.

"The Author of this Almanac would be greatly obliged to any gentleman for a correct listing of the Innkeepers, Distances, etc., on any Post-Road herein mentioned, sealed up and lodged at the Sign of the Lamb, Boston, directed to R. B. Thomas, Sterling."

Mr. Kittredge gives several descriptions of the stage-coaches of that period and points out that they differed much from those in England. He gives, among others, the account taken from the travels of Thomas Twining, who, in the intervals of two terms of residence in India, visited the new republic. He says that a stage-coach in which he was to go from Philadelphia to Baltimore in 1795 was a long car with four benches, seats. The three inside seats held three passengers each and a tenth passenger sat with the driver in front. There were no backs to the seats, no receptacles for luggage and the only protection from the weather was a light roof from which hung leather curtains.

The passengers had to crawl over the driver's seat to get to their places, there were no glass lights in the curtains and the luggage was stowed in any way that offered. Philadelphia to Baltimore is now a very long stage, but it took Twining longer than it would now take him to go from New York to St. Louis. It must have been trying to a man that knew the great Bath road and was accustomed to the scarlet of the guard's coat and the rattle of polished chains as the coaches drew up before St. Martin's, but he was fair in his judgments and saw what difficulties there were. Of the race that colonized and settled this country, he said, "I believe there is no nation that would have done more in so short a time, and most nations would assuredly have done infinitely less."

CINCINNATI LOSS IN FIRE IS \$1,000,000

CINCINNATI, O.—Fire on Tuesday evening practically destroyed the Chamber of Commerce building at Fourth and Vine streets. The loss was \$1,000,000. Six persons are missing.

Two prominent business men are among the missing. They are Brent Marshall, vice-president of the grain brokerage firm of Earl & Daniels, the offices of which were destroyed in the conflagration, and Charles S. Sibbald, cashier of the concern.

MOTOR CHEMICAL FIRST IN MELROSE

Mayor Eugene H. Moore and Chairman J. Sidney Hitchins of the committee on fire department of Melrose board of aldermen today accepted a motor chemical. It will be put in commission soon, Chief Engineer Joseph Edwards awaiting authority to appoint permanent men to run it.

This is the first chemical in Melrose and carries, besides the chemical tank, small ladders, 1000 feet of hose and other equipment. It cost complete \$5500.

VICTOR M. WEIL GIVEN HEARING.

Victor M. Weil, arrested last Friday on a charge of using the United States mail in a scheme to defraud, was before United States Commissioner William H. Hayes today for a hearing. Among those who testified were Blanche Morton, stenographer and cashier at the office at 7 Water street; Charles Loring, a printer of Mr. Weil's publications; Frank P. Davidson, and Miss Myrtle Kimball, who was at the curb stock exchange hearings in regard to the listing of Mr. Weil's securities.

STATE SENATE BILL TO HOUSE WORKMEN AT PUBLIC EXPENSE

(Continued from Page One.)

coke and charcoal shall be required to have licenses.

Frank Goldman and others, for further regulation of the admission to the bar of attorneys-at-law.

Representative Bothfield of Newton, chairman of the school committee in that city, for the payment of tuition of children not residing in cities and towns where they attend the public schools.

NO-LICENSE LEAGUE ELECTS.

BROCKTON, Mass.—Officers were elected by the No-License League at 6 A. R. hall last night as follows: President, George W. Alden; treasurer, Charles A. Jenney; directors, George W. Alden, Elmer H. Fletcher, Carl J. Carlson, Charles A. Jenney, Ernest A. Burdill, Evan W. Thomas, Emil Wolstead, Oscar E. Young, J. Howard Field, Harry B. Norcross, the Rev. A. T. Ringold, Bernard Pettet, Dr. George A. Boucher, Charles A. Norling, Jesse Perkins and Thomas H. Sutcliffe.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET.

NEW YORK—At the metal exchange today copper was quoted at a slight recession for all deliveries up to March. Tin, weak, declining ¼ cent. Lead and spelter unchanged. Quotations: Copper spot to March 12.00@12.10, Lead 4.45@4.55, spelter 5.55@5.85, tin 39.60@40.

BOOK SHIELDS

Patents applied for. Protected at home and abroad.



Attention is directed to these Book Shields. They protect the edges and enable a book loaded with reference markers to be carried or left about, without disturbance of the references or risk of injury to its pages. Supplied, at present, in transparent flexible material as illustrated and in the sizes below. Other sizes, at special prices, on application.

- | | |
|---|------------|
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| (2) To suit Science & Health (large edition) | 60c |
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EDITORIAL LIBRARY IMPORTANT FORM OF SPECIAL COLLECTION

Reference Department of Newspaper Must Be Complete

PROMPT SERVICE
GREAT REQUISITE

Hundreds of Periodicals Examined for Useful Information

On Wednesday, Jan. 4, The Christian Science Monitor published an article on special libraries showing their value as distinct from the general library. The basis of that article was an insurance library. This paper by Mr. Foster was printed in the publication Special Libraries and takes up the reference department of a newspaper or magazine.

BY PAUL P. FOSTER,

Editorial Librarian, Youths Companion.

SPECIAL libraries maintained by the editorial departments of the influential newspapers and magazines of this country are performing a service for the American people which has not yet been fully understood or appreciated. The service they render is neither local nor commercial, but benefits all of the vast reading public, and is limited only by the extent of the audience. There are no more important reference libraries in existence.

The editorial staff of every long-established and well-edited periodical, whether a daily newspaper or a weekly or monthly magazine, regards the editorial library as its base of supplies, its source of information, and its clearing house of information. The library of this sort contains, as a matter of course, a full equipment of reference books; but the thing that distinguishes it and makes it what it is, is its collection of information in the form of classified articles, clippings, pamphlets, catalogues, illustrations and other material, gathered from every source and arranged for instant reference.

The special library maintained by a business firm usually limits its activity to the examination of 30 or 40 periodicals, and frequently classifies only the references to articles. In the well-arranged editorial library, on the other hand, a very different policy is pursued. The busy editor demands not only service, but prompt service. The forms may be furnished to go to press. Facts must be furnished; not merely references as to where the facts may be found. The ideal aimed at is that everything that has been printed within 10 or 15 years, bearing on the matter in hand, shall be instantly available to the members of the staff or the business office; and in the best of these libraries the further idea prevails that the librarian shall be competent to select and lay before the members of the staff or the heads of departments whatever is at the time most useful or most suggestive to them.

Work Thoroughly Done

The work of managing such a library is no sinecure. In the Youths Companion library, for example, several hundred periodicals and newspapers are examined each month. Every American, every European weekly and monthly magazine of the remotest value to editorial needs is scrutinized for suggestions and for information. After a thorough examination by members of the staff the binding staples and advertisements are removed and the reference specialist in charge of the library indicates with a blue pencil, the title under which every article, item, dispatch or illustration, of the slightest reference value, is to be filed.

These items are placed by the librarian's assistant, or assistants, in a great encyclopedic vertical file, which now includes 128 drawers of standard size, filled with foot-square envelopes. The collection as a whole embraces practically every valuable article which has appeared upon subjects of general interest for the past 12 years and more.

With the aid of a complete collection of reference books, encyclopedias, annual reports, indexes and unbound files of all the important magazines and newspapers, the library is prepared to answer almost any question and, further, to place before the members of the editorial staff or office force a wealth of information upon countless subjects.

For example, Selma Lagerlof wins a Nobel prize. Americans know little about her, yet here in this reference library is an envelope which contains a dozen articles about her, half of them from European sources and unobtainable or unindexed at any public library.

Another envelope has three or four dozen articles upon houseboats, still another several hundred pictures of cowboys; and others, classified examples of the works of Maxfield Parrish, Howard Pyle and every other artist and illustrator of note, for the use of the art department. Space will not permit further instances of the kinds of material obtainable, nor of all the ways in which the library is useful. A long article indeed would be needed to bring out all the advantages of this method of organizing information for special libraries.

Plan Is Different

A plan so foreign to the training and methods of the average librarian must

necessarily be greeted by him with incredulity; yet it is a fact that the fortunate patron of the well-managed editorial library has but to name the subject about which he wishes information, to receive at once an envelope containing a mass of the latest and best articles upon it in print. He is not asked to consult a single index or look up any references; the wheat is all threshed and winnowed, ready for his use.

The wealth of material here focused into a foot-square envelope and instantly obtainable would require hours of searching through bulky volumes at the ordinary library, and a good portion of it would be wholly unobtainable. What library, for example, attempts to classify or even index the valuable articles from the Boston Transcript, the New York Evening Post or any other reliable newspaper? All this material, together with the best of the contents of dozens of foreign magazines (40 from Germany alone), enters into a collection which cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

The writer trusts that he has not seemed too partisan in his statements of the case for the editorial library. The impression is current in some circles that the average editorial library is a mere "clipping bureau," using the term in a depreciatory sense. Although it is undoubtedly true that the library is sadly neglected in many newspaper offices, this is not the case in the editorial departments of the more alert and reputable publications. Here the library is an indispensable adjunct of the editorial machinery, and its value is fully appreciated.

It is to be hoped that the heads of editorial libraries will generally recognize the opportunity for cooperation which the formation of a Special Libraries Association offers. Their active connection with the association should prove mutually helpful, as it would tend to promote a friendly interest in the association's scope and projects, upon the part of the press, while by cooperation, too, they should exert a greater influence when emphasizing or advancing arguments in favor of any helpful bibliographical undertaking.

The writer would also call attention

to the lack of an index for which there is a constant need—an adequate index to American newspapers. The A. L. A. Guide to Reference Books is in error in stating that indexes are published by the New York Times and the New York Tribune. The Times has never published such an index, and the Tribune Index, which was inadequate and always six months late, ceased publication in 1906.

No better example of what such an index should be can be found than the Annual Index to the London Times (new series), which has been issued in monthly parts and annual volumes since 1906. In thoroughness, completeness and usefulness it is unsurpassed. Every article, editorial, item or name mentioned in the London Times is to be found here, and the volumes constitute a treasury of current English and world history of constant value to the editor and professional student. Few volumes are more frequently referred to or relied upon in the careful editing of the letterpress of the Youths Companion.

Every editorial librarian will undoubtedly agree that no reference publication is more needed in this country today than a similarly adequate and timely American newspaper index. In every library, public, private or special, where any serious reference work is carried on, a complete index to the files of a well-edited paper, like the Boston Transcript or the New York Times, would be invaluable. The wonder is that librarians have not appreciated the fact and insisted upon its publication cooperatively by the American Library Association or the Library of Congress.

A careful examination of the recent volumes of the London Times Index will demonstrate its value to any reference expert who may still be unfamiliar with the work. Its usefulness as an encyclopedia of dates and a contemporary record alone would warrant its publication. In the words of James Ford Rhodes, the time is past when one can "apologize for the use of newspaper material, or ignore it." Here is a bibliographical undertaking which would be of universal benefit, constantly useful in special and public library alike.

MR. BRANDEIS ARGUES FOR RAIL ECONOMIES IN LIEU OF INCREASES

(Continued from Page One.)

marked ability in cooperation by combining against shippers and consumers to raise freight rates."

In the different departments of rail-roading there is, argued the speaker, some railroad which performs some operations more efficiently and economically than any of the others, the superiority being due to the character of the map in whose department the work was done, or to some better method on the particular railroad or division.

If the costs of such operations on each railroad were presented, so that they might be compared, and the reason of the superiority in that particular operation ascertained, every other railroad might, as to that operation, adopt the method which had proved the best, the most economical. He believed that the difference between the aggregate of the highest efficiencies attained on the several operations would prove to be much more than 3 per cent greater than the average efficiency now being attained by all the railroads.

Proposes Cheaper Rails

"Why should not the railroads combine," he asked, "to oppose the combination of the United States Steel Corporation and the other companies which keep at such high figures the price of steel rails and other steel products? Why not seek to secure to the American railroads as low prices as our steel companies make to foreign railroads?"

Mr. Brandeis declared that in a number of conferences of railroad officials covering a period of two years, at which the advance of rates was under consideration, it was never proposed that the railroads should cooperate to secure lower prices on rails.

"Of course the reason is obvious," he continued. "Mr. Morgan and the other men who control the steel company exercise a similar control over the railroad world. Note how the directors of the United States Steel Corporation and the other rail mills dominate the railroads. Four steel companies have all together 65 directors. Forty of these 65 are directors, in the aggregate, in 52 railroads, including the most important systems. Some of these men are directors in 10 or more different railroads. So the 52 railroads operate about 140,000 miles of line out of 236,378 miles in the whole country, including more than two thirds of the whole truckage; that is, about 220,000 out of a total of 343,387 miles in the whole United States.

"Is it a wonder that the railroads do not direct their combinations to secure a reduction in the price of steel? The earnings of these companies have been enormous; those of the United States Steel Corporation itself are so great that in normal times the earnings of a single quarter equal the whole additional revenue which all the railroads in official classification territory expect to derive from the increased rates now under consideration.

Wish to Exempt Steel

"If we could prevent the excessive

prices of the steel rail combination as effectively as Congress protected us from excessive armor plate charges, there would indeed be a huge saving. But I do not tell the whole story in saying merely that the railroads have not combined to exempt steel from the proposed advance. A large part of the steel products are now covered by class rates; but when these new tariffs, with their increases, were filed, these steel products were carefully excluded. And no raise is proposed on other steel products covered by commodity rates.

"Why should not the steel companies revive business by consenting to higher freight rates? We are told that their purchases in the main accountable for the fact that the steel mills are now running on half or less than half capacity, a condition obviously reducing largely the profits of these companies. If, as is contended, the allowance of the increased revenue sought would revive the business, why should not these steel corporations consent to an increase of the rates on steel, and give to the railroads the added revenues which they claim are needed?"

"A 20 per cent increase on steel tonnage would give the additional \$27,000,000 in revenue which the railroads seek. And apparently these higher rates—with the resultant business revival—could be granted by the steel corporations, without loss to themselves. For if they are thereby enabled to run at full capacity, their profits would be restored; and the profits of the steel corporation in a single quarter alone would almost pay the increase in freight rates.

Mr. Gowen's Plea

"It was amusing to hear Mr. Gowen speak of the heavy burden upon the Pennsylvania of increased steel rail prices, when the Pennsylvania and the Reading railroads own most of the stock of the Cambria and the Pennsylvania Steel Companies—companies which in eight years have earned \$38,000,000.

"It was amusing to hear also the counsel of these railroads call attention to the heavy burden of the increased cost of coal, when the coal product of the East is so largely owned and controlled by the railroad companies themselves; to hear that claim made within a month of

the time when the court found that several of these railroads had violated the anti-trust law by combining their coal interests through the Temple Iron Company."

Mr. Brandeis alluded to his proposition for "a million a day saving" involving reducing the present operating costs 20 per cent, adding, "It needs not a 20 per cent reduction in operating expenses to eliminate the necessity of increased rates. About 3 per cent is sufficient. Twenty per cent saving in operating expense would afford an additional net income to the railroads in official classification territory of nearly \$300,000 a day, or \$180,000,000 a year.

"What is needed as an equivalent for the rate advance is not a saving for these railroads of \$300,000 a day, but of \$75,000 a day—a rather modest saving on operating expenses approaching \$2,500,000 a day.

Unions Not an Obstacle

It was declared by Mr. Brandeis that neither the unions nor the supposed peculiarities of railroad work offer an obstacle to the carrying out of his program. He then turned to the question of where the economies could be introduced to effect a \$1,000,000 saving.

The cost of equipment repairs on all roads, he said, is over \$400,000,000 a year, this item consuming 22.75 per cent of the total operating expense. Of this maintenance cost about two thirds is labor and one third material. Saving 25 per cent of this would mean over \$100,000,000 for the whole country, or about \$50,000,000 for the roads in official classification territory. A saving of only half that, or \$25,000,000, would be about the aggregate expected of the proposed rate increase.

He enumerated ways in which economies might be effected. The first was the separation of planning from performing.

"Certainly," he said, "if locomotives are to be repaired, or if cars are to be repaired, there can be no reason why the work that is to be done should not be planned out as carefully in advance and supervised as carefully while being performed as in any private manufactory."

"Make Managers Manage"

The second he cited was "making the management manage;" of putting the burden of accomplishing things upon men who are responsible for having the results accomplished instead of the men at the bottom, who do the active work of performance, merely obeying orders.

The third method cited was universal preparedness. "That means," said the speaker, "that everything should be ready when the work begins, and that when any workman is to perform any operation he should know what he is to do, that he should have ready at hand the material, the tools, the machine, and that all should be in perfect condition, so that there should be no delay of any kind."

"Fourth: The making of analytical studies of each operation; that is, ascertaining by careful observation and experiment what work must necessarily be done to perform adequately each operation, how long a time is necessarily involved in performing it, how it can best be done; that is, with the least expenditure of time and of materials.

"Fifth: To standardize methods, material and equipment. This means that, having determined the best method, the best material and the best equipment for the particular establishment, no variation from it shall be permitted.

"Sixth: Keeping records of industrial performance; that is, knowing what each man does and how long it takes him to do it; knowing what each machine does, what it accomplishes; knowing how the material holds out and what it accomplishes.

"Seventh and last: The paying of adequate reward for individual accomplishment."

Economy on Santa Fe

Mr. Brandeis quoted some economies that had been effected by the Santa Fe system. In the Topeka shops the cost of belting was reduced from \$12,000 a year in 1903-4 to \$630 in 1904-5; belting failures from 300 to 43 a month. The annual cost of shop tools and machinery maintenance dropped from \$10,311 in 1903-4 to \$4,891 in 1906-7. Locomotive maintenance on the road was reduced 26 per cent, while shop detentions of locomotives fell 84 per cent, increasing the earnings of each locomotive about \$5000, a gain of about \$750,000 a year. Car repair labor cost was reduced 26 per cent and shop detention of cars 69 per cent.

Fuel cost for all the roads in the country is now about \$200,000,000 a year. Mr. Brandeis said, for the roads in

official classification territory presumably \$100,000,000. A saving of 25 per cent on this item would give an amount about equal to the total expected from the freight rate increase and he supported the possibility of this economy by figures.

Further economies he would effect by stopping boiler explosions; by reducing loss and damage claims; by cutting off at least \$100,000,000 a year in freight handling and terminals; by preventing waste of freight delays; by saving on maintenance of way which now costs over \$300,000,000 a year, the wastage being estimated at nearly 50 per cent, and by overcoming the waste in traffic and general expenses.

Editorial Comment

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the opening of postal savings banks in the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER.—In view of the world's experience with postal banks and their obvious advantages, it might seem that the government is displaying an excess of caution in its very tentative experiments in this line. But the fact is that Congress, in passing the postal bank bill last session, provided a wholly inadequate sum for the expense of setting up the system.

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.—The small deposits to be encouraged will promote thrift among the masses to an extent unknown hitherto in the United States, though it is an old story in France, and one deeply related to national progress and power. Saving is universal in France. The habit, enables the French to make immense investments in foreign bonds that receive the government indorsement.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) UNION.—Now comes a practical demonstration of what the postal savings banks can actually do for Americans. The postal banks pay only 2 per cent interest while the regular savings banks pay 3½ and in many cases 4 per cent. Nevertheless, the postal savings system is expected to justify itself.

NEW HAVEN (Conn.) JOURNAL.

COURIER.—Connecticut is likely to take but little direct interest in Uncle Sam's undertaking. He will not attract Connecticut Yankees from their own banks to his, but it is pretty sure that he will, nevertheless, benefit Connecticut by further stimulating thrift. He will begin by attracting men and women who have never deposited before. Having educated them that far, they will in time change from him to their home banks where a higher rate of interest awaits them.

LOWELL (Mass.) COURIER-CITIZEN.—The utility of the postal savings banks in those localities where banks are widely scattered and difficult of access, is not to be denied. Such localities are not very common in our compact and thickly settled New England, however; and in Massachusetts, especially in the cities, the savings banks have made a sufficiently successful appeal to the foreign-born to warrant the belief that they will lose no ground.

EXPECT COMMISSION TO HOLD UP FREIGHT RATE RAISE LONGER

WASHINGTON.—Owing to the admission of Mr. McChord and Mr. Meyer as members of the interstate commerce commission, it is practically assured that the proposed advances in freight rates in both official classification and western trunk line territories, now under investigation will be suspended to some date beyond Feb. 1.

C. S. STUART MADE DEFENDANT.

Charles S. Stuart, a defendant in the business chance cases tried in 1908, who will have to serve a sentence of three years in the house of correction, as a result of the supreme court overruling his exceptions, is named as defendant in a bill brought in the superior court today by Ainslee E. Douglass, proprietor of a news stand on Dorchester street, South Boston. Douglass seeks to set aside a transaction he had with Stuart. He says he talked with Stuart in consequence of an advertisement in a Boston newspaper relative to the sale of a retiring partner's interest in a downtown commission house for \$3000.

Fine Furniture

\$25,000 worth of Fine Furniture from the Bankrupt Stock

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IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

MR. BONCI SINGS IN BOSTON.

When a nation is on the point of being conquered, it makes up its mind to certain conditions on which it will submit and stand by them firmly. Every historical conquest that is worth remembering has been made on the understanding that the aggressor may bring with him every useful institution which the submissive side lacks, and that he shall allow to remain intact every institution of vitality and value that he finds in his territory. The Normans may conquer England if they will. For they have much that England wants; as, for example, a vocabulary that will add color to the native speech, and a grammar that will give that speech flexibility. All the races of the world, with an exception or two, may invade the United States of America, but they must leave their languages at home. Yes, the submissive party in this conquest stakes the intellectual force of its women against the difficulty involved.

A daring condition for a people to make that saw inevitable surrender ahead of it. But it trusted its school mistresses, and so the United States is a land of one language.

Two conquests have gone on at one and the same time. The ships have brought the overrun of the populations and they have brought the princes and princesses of song. And mark how different are the terms on which art is allowed to pursue its conquest from those on which the tribes are permitted to pursue theirs. The singers must bring their own language with them. Here is a difference in national attitude toward invasion which the singing masters do not understand. They contend that the princes of song should be given over to them, as the children of the tribes are given over to the school mistresses. They think it logical that the speech of a nation's daily life and that of its vocal art should be the same. Hence they try to make a Bonci sing to an American audience in English.

Logic is a fine thing when you are hearing a paper read at a musical convention; it is not always so fine when you have it put into effect on the concert platform. Mr. Bonci, any one will admit, sings much better English than nine tenths of American opera sopranos sing Italian. Did you hear his broken reading of some Shakespearean lines at his Symphony hall matinee Tuesday afternoon? Well, think what he has had to listen to when he has appeared in "Bohème," "Tosca" and "L'Elisir d'Amore" with one of your own countrywomen as his principal associate.

Let the vocal conquest of America by the Italians go on, and let it continue on the terms that national common sense dictated in the beginning. Let Italians sing to us in their own language, for half the charm of their art is in the sound of their vowels and consonants, which—never mind what pedagogues tell you—are uttered in their native glory by no artists but the Boncis and the Tetrazzins.

Talk not of a Bonci song recital; such a thing were an art contradiction. Talk to us rather of Mr. Bonci performing the best of two operas by Puccini and of one by Donizetti—of Bonci singing the great airs of Mario and Rodolfo, with nothing theatrical between us and the singer; talk to us of Bonci delivering the composer's idea as directly as it may be delivered; with pronunciation, interpretation and phrasing so far above everything we have heard from anybody else, that we want to take the artist home with us, as once a Spanish king did, and make him sing "Che gelida manina" for us at an appointed hour every day.

The program of Mr. Bonci's concert comprised the following numbers: Spaggiaro came ("Helen and Paris"); Gluck; Caro mio ben, Giordani; Chi vuol la Zingarella? Paisiello; On Wings of Music, Mendelssohn; Who is Sylvia? Hark, Hark, the Lark, Schubert; Una Furtiva Lagrima ("Elisir d'Amore"); Donizetti; Vieille Chanson, Bizet; Romance, Debussy; Embarsas-vouz? Go-dard; Che Gelida Manina ("La Bohème"); Puccini; Long Ago, A Maid Sings Light, MacDowell; Mattinata, R. Leoncavallo.

KNEISEL QUARTET.

The subscribers to Mr. Kneisel's series

of concerts would probably feel that all musical progress in Boston was at end, if they were not offered on occasion some new piece of string quartet writing. They like to know from time to time whether the deductions in musical esthetics which they have drawn from listening to Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann and Brahms need any modifying. Once in a while they like to climb a little hill just to see how the big mountains look from it.

A Rubin-Goldmark work will answer the purpose well, and all the better if it is something that brings into evidence an assisting artist. So let Mr. Goldmark's manuscript be produced, and let the parts be distributed to pianist and to the three principals of the string quartet. It is the composition of an excellent craftsman, we soon find; parts for the piano, the violin and the two-stringed instruments measuring next above the violin have never sounded in clearer contrast. There is thorough mastery of counterpoint, we say at once; but where is there an interesting idea? Wait until the slow movement begins, and you may find out. We wait and we listen to the end; and we feel just as we did on hearing the first 20 measures—excellent contrived music for the four instruments, but music having no fundamental conception, that works itself out inevitably in the sonata form: music abundantly worth the while of great artists, if all they care about for the time being is ensemble technique; music, finally, that makes Kneisel enthusiasts gladder than ever that Beethoven wrote his Opus 59 group of quartets.

Mr. Kneisel and his associates, assisted by Charles Anthony, pianist, played in Chickering hall Tuesday evening before their usual audience of practiced appreciators. Their program consisted of the following works: Rubin Goldmark, quartet in A major for pianoforte, violin, viola and violoncello, (Manuscript. First time in these concerts); Raffo Cactani, two movements from the quartet in F minor, op. 12; Beethoven, quartet in F major, op. 59, No. 1.

WOMEN'S CLUBS CONFERRING. Newton Federation of Women's Clubs today is entertaining members of Massachusetts clubs at a conference on Home Economics in Newton Technical high school.

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If It's Correct, It's At Morse's.



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\$5 Suits now \$7.75, 46 Suits now \$4.50
\$6.50 and \$7.75 Suits now \$5
\$8 Suits now \$6, 110 Suits now \$7.50
\$12 Suits now \$8.50
\$8 Overcoats now \$6.50
\$10 Overcoats now \$7.50
\$12 and \$14 Overcoats now \$8.50

Russian, Sailor and Norfolk suits and juvenile Refrers at reduced prices. Great sale of Shirts. 89c for \$1.50, \$2 and \$1.50 Shirts. All colors—all sizes.

Great sale of Men's Shoes. \$3.00 Shoes now \$3.95
\$4.00 Shoes now \$3.35
\$3.50 Shoes now \$2.85
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Suits and Overcoats marked down. Reduced prices on Trussers and Fancy Vests.

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COLONEL ROOSEVELT ATTENDS MEETING OF HARVARD OVERSEERS

Former President to Preside
at Session of Executive
Committee of Alumni As-
sociation.

SPEAKS IN BOSTON

Colonel Roosevelt attended a meeting of the Harvard overseers at 50 State street, this morning, and afterwards said that his time during the afternoon would be mainly occupied in seeing a number of personal friends and visiting some of Boston's book stores. There was nothing to be said on what passed in the meeting.

Colonel Roosevelt will take luncheon with Judge Francis C. Lowell, Samuel M. Crothers, Prof. Arlo Bates of Technology and Guy Murchie. He will go back to New York tonight.

Mr. Roosevelt is president of the Harvard Alumni Association. The officers of the executive committee of which are as follows: President, Theodore Roosevelt, '80; first vice-president, John Lowell, '77; second vice-president, B. Morgan Harrod, '56; treasurer, John W. Halliwell, '01; secretary, Edgar H. Wells, '07; directors, William R. Thayer '81, Evert J. Wendell '82, James F. Curtis '90, Walter C. Baylies '84, John Lowell '77, Richard M. Saltonstall '80, Robert Homans '94, John W. Halliwell '01, Herbert L. Clark '87, Wallace C. Sabine, A. M., '88, Langford P. Marvin '98, Nathan Clifford '90, George D. Markham '81, Frederic A. Delano '85, and Edgar H. Wells '97.

Colonel Roosevelt urged the necessity of national laws to conserve the forests of the country in his address at the joint banquet of the Harvard forest school, the Massachusetts Lumber Association and the Lumber Trade Club at the Exchange Club Tuesday evening.

Mr. Roosevelt also pointed to the necessity of cooperation between the men who are engaged in the lumber business with such schools as the Harvard forestry school, which was established to produce teachers of forestry.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, spoke along the same lines and both pointed out the barbarism of the present system of indiscriminately cutting down the forests.

It was one of the largest gatherings ever assembled at the Exchange Club, there being about 300 present.

A reception was held from 6 to 7. Former President Roosevelt did not arrive until about 7 o'clock.

The after-dinner exercises were opened by Amory A. Lawrence, who gave a brief outline of the Harvard forestry school at Petersham, Mass., where 2000 acres was secured some eight years ago through the generosity of James W. Brooks and Mr. Ames, on which there are 10,000,000 feet of trees of various kinds, good roads, a house, barns, water power, mill, etc., and 15 miles of good roads.

He read letters of regret from Henry S. Graves, national forester, and the Hon. Gifford Pinchot, former forester. He then introduced Curtis Guild, Jr., as toastmaster.

Former Governor Guild pointed out the good work which was being done through the influence of the Harvard school of forestry, which provided instruction for instructors who shall go forth and do for the United States what is already being done in foreign countries in the interests of the future of the forests.

Introducing Colonel Roosevelt, he said: "I present to you a man who has dared to stand for equality of opportunity in pursuit of happiness—Theodore Roosevelt."

Former President Roosevelt said in part:

"When I became President the first matter in which I became actively interested was the conservation of our forests for the reason that the first two public servants who approached me with an appeal in the public interests as distinct from private interests—under the last heading I include postmasters—were Gifford Pinchot and Mr. Newell, now head of the reclamation service.

"There are many reasons for preserving our forests, but perhaps the chief reason is that we cannot protect our water supply without the forests, and without the aid of the national government. For a century and a quarter the states haven't acted.

"I am particularly pleased there should be present tonight so many representatives of the business of lumbering. If there is any reason our people should learn it is that there should be close connection between the men of theory and the men of practice.

"The Harvard forestry school is one of the most encouraging signs of these

times, in which there is such a widespread interest in conservation problems. There is room for any number of these schools. The Harvard school has been able to take the lead by reason of the generosity of Messrs. Ames and Brooks.

"Now, if we in the United States enjoy a swollen prosperity by eating up all that our children ought to have, we show ourselves a mighty poor lot of citizens and we don't deserve to take rank with the great nations of the world.

"These natural resources should be more useful because we get a living out of them. That isn't academic. But we want cooperation between the government and the business people in this.

"We want the lumber cut down on the same basis you cut any other crop, and no different, for that is bad business. We don't want it cut down so no other crop is possible. Isn't that near common sense? Things ought to be progressive. If things don't go forward you flatter yourself you are standing still you're going back.

"What I want our people to do is to see to it that the America of the future don't suffer as China of today is suffering because of deforestation and because China couldn't look ahead from generation to generation. While this government of ours is a government of law, no law is any good unless it has a man behind it."

President Eliot told of the inception eight years ago of the Harvard forestry school by the president and fellows of the university because it was believed that the modern university should teach all professions to which men in all communities can devote themselves with profit to themselves and their country.

He insisted that the student of today was not a theorist, but a practical man. There were students in the olden time who were learned without being practical.

State Forester F. W. Rane advocated the getting of permits before lumber is cut in the state.

Shoe and Leather Buyers Here Today

Among the boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following:

Allentown, Pa.—Mr. Farr of Farr Bros. Tour.
Allentown, Pa.—O. N. Clauss, U. S. Ausimedian, N. Y.—E. A. Quill of Empire State Shoe Co., U. S.
Atlanta, Ga.—N. G. Breke, Tour.
Atlanta, Ga.—R. W. Johnson of J. K. Orr Shoe Co., U. S.
Baltimore, Md.—Mr. Tubman of R. E. Tubman & Co., U. S.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Peter Fox of G. W. Farman & Co., U. S.
Baltimore, Md.—Irving A. Spear of Spear Bros. Co., U. S.
Baltimore, Md.—Wm. Gildberg of New York Clothing House, Essex.
Baltimore, Md.—H. A. Dixon of Dixon, Bartlett & Co., U. S.
Buffalo, N. Y.—E. F. Meister of W. H. Walker Shoe Co., U. S.
Buffalo, N. Y.—G. J. Woolrich of H. A. Meltrud & Co., U. S.
Butte, Mont.—C. F. Hoyt of O'Connell Mercantile Co., U. S.
Butte, Mont.—W. R. Hurlle, U. S.
Charlotte, N. C.—E. K. Marshall of Brown, Evans & Co., U. S.
Charlotte, N. C.—Mr. Payne of Payne Shoe Co., U. S.
Chautauque, Kan.—H. B. Williams, U. S.
Chattanooga, Tenn.—H. A. Sanford and J. C. Sanford, U. S.
Chicago, Ill.—L. J. Flynn, U. S.
Chicago, Ill.—H. B. Hughes, U. S.
Cincinnati, O.—Charles M. Stix of Marks & Stix, U. S.
Cincinnati, O.—J. C. Durrell of Durrell Bros. Tour.
Chicago, Ill.—C. B. Corser, of C. H. Marks, Tour.
Chicago, Ill.—W. J. Corbett of The Fair, Tour.
Chicago, Ill.—H. A. De Windt of Sidwell, De Windt Shoe Co., Essex.
Chicago, Ill.—E. T. Carpenter of Guthman, Carpenter & Co., Essex.
Chicago, Ill.—J. J. Blumfield, U. S.
Chicago, Ill.—J. P. Blumfield, U. S.
Hartford, Conn.—J. C. Durrell of Durrell Bros. Tour.
Cincinnati, O.—A. Levy & L. Netter of Charles Meis Shoe Co., U. S.
Cincinnati, O.—H. B. Hughes, U. S.
Cleveland, O.—H. A. Weiss, U. S.
Columbus, O.—H. C. Werner of H. C. Werner Shoe Co., U. S.
Cumberland, Md.—C. C. McClay, U. S.
Davenport, Ia.—L. J. Vandover, U. S.
Des Moines, Ia.—H. Westling of Bentley & Gilmstead Co., U. S.
Detroit, Mich.—C. H. Booth of Michigan Shoe Co., U. S.
Elmira, N. Y.—M. H. Friendly, U. S.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Samuel Krause of Hirth Krause Co., U. S.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Wm. Logie of Ridge, Kalmbach, Logie Co., U. S.
Greensboro, N. C.—E. M. Ireland, U. S.
Bros. Shoe Co., U. S.
Huntington, W. Va.—Jeff Newberry of Huntington Shoe Co., U. S.
Indianapolis, Ind.—C. I. Slipper of Pettus Dry Goods Co., U. S.
Indianapolis, Ind.—R. F. Goddess of Goddess-Brown Shoe Co., U. S.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Tom Welch of F. Eitoyson & Wolf, Essex.
Kokuk, Ia.—H. W. Hulskamp Bros. Co., U. S.
Knoxville, Tenn.—Frank Preston of Haynes, Heinson & Co., U. S.
Knoxville, Tenn.—S. D. Arnold and J. D. Dooley of Arnold Hengeler & Doyle, Essex.
Lawson, Pa.—J. M. Davidson of Long & Davidson, U. S.
Lebanon, Pa.—E. H. Molly, U. S.
Los Angeles, Cal.—E. Phillips of Stewart-Davis Shoe Co., U. S.
Louisville, Ky.—M. J. Streng of Streng & Thibault, U. S.
Louisville, Ky.—A. J. Schuyler of J. J. Schuyler Shoe Co., U. S.
Little Rock, Ark.—S. A. Norton of Norton Berger Shoe Co., U. S.
Los Angeles, Cal.—Herman Cohn of Golden State Shoe Co., U. S.
New Bern, N. C.—M. Marks & Son, Adams.
Louisville, Ky.—A. R. Vogel of Vogel Bros. & Co., U. S.
Louisville, Ky.—T. W. Beagle, U. S.
Lynchburg, Va.—B. A. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Co., U. S.
Lynchburg, Va.—George H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co., U. S.
Lynchburg, Va.—R. P. Beasley of Beasley Shoe Co., U. S.
Macon, Ga.—J. J. Waxelbaum, U. S.
Manitowish, Wis.—Henry Findick, U. S.
Memphis, Tenn.—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co., U. S.
Meriden, Conn.—A. P. Hagner, U. S.
Milwaukee, Wis.—H. W. F. Knapp, U. S.
Milwaukee, Wis.—J. C. Knapp, U. S.
Minneapolis, Minn.—H. A. Cool, U. S.
Minneapolis, Minn.—C. Grimsrud, U. S.
Montgomery, Ala.—K. Kahn, Essex.
Montpelier, Vt.—J. C. Jones, Essex.
New Bern, N. C.—M. Marks & Son, Adams.
New York, N. Y.—Arthur Abbott of A. J. Butts & Co., U. S.
New York, N. Y.—Mr. Merritt and Mr. Elliot, U. S.

OPEN MAIL PACKET SERVICE.

Sanderson & Son of New York, general agents of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, announce that the fortnightly service from Southampton through the West Indies to New York will be resumed, commencing with the steamship Clyde from Southampton, Jan. 18, to Cherbourg, the Azores, Barbados, Trinidad, Port Colombia, Cartagena, Colon, Kingston, Jamaica, Antilla, Cuba and New York, returning by the same route and making additional call at Porto Cabello, Venezuela. An agreement has been reached with the British government with regard to the mail contract.

CONCERT BY HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS

The names read as follow from left to right: Rear row, Ernest Weber, Emerson Harris, Richard Berenson, Newton D. Clarke (instructor), Victor Barwood, Lester Robertson, Earl Marshall, Max Bortman, Durrell Swan; middle row, Harry Grimm, George Farrell, Ernest Giarla, Leslie Rogers, Frank Lind, Lester Osterman, Edwin Kelley; front row, Robert Starr, John Archdeacon, A. J. Martiana, George Fenno and Jacob Hanflig.

ORCHESTRA OF BOSTON HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.

The names read as follow from left to right: Rear row, Ernest Weber, Emerson Harris, Richard Berenson, Newton D. Clarke (instructor), Victor Barwood, Lester Robertson, Earl Marshall, Max Bortman, Durrell Swan; middle row, Harry Grimm, George Farrell, Ernest Giarla, Leslie Rogers, Frank Lind, Lester Osterman, Edwin Kelley; front row, Robert Starr, John Archdeacon, A. J. Martiana, George Fenno and Jacob Hanflig.

TELLS OF RECENT FINDS IN EGYPT BY DR. REISNER

The lecture hall of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts was filled on Tuesday when F. F. Ogilvie of Cairo, Egypt, described the recent excavation at the Third Temple of Gizeh, under Dr. Reisner for Harvard and the Boston Art Museum.

Dr. Reisner will soon return to Boston as curator of the Egyptian department of the Art Museum, and the public will hear more of the wonderful things which have been sent to this country.

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Suburban News

LEXINGTON.

Lexington grange, Patrons of Husbandry, has elected: Master, Lewis C. Sturtevant; overseer, Edwin W. Hutchinson; lecturer, Sylvester P. Robertson; assistant lecturer, Mrs. Sylvester P. Robertson; steward, Alonzo H. Glass; assistant steward, Nathaniel A. Stearns; chaplain, Daniel F. Hutchinson; treasurer, Nathan A. Fitch; secretary, Mrs. Edwin W. Hutchinson; gate keeper, Ernest W. Martin; Ceres, Mrs. Lewis C. Sturtevant; Flora, Mrs. J. Henry R. Comley; Pomona, Miss Ada Woodwood; lady assistant steward, Miss Miriam Wellington; pianist, Mrs. Edith Hutchinson; member of executive committee, Matthew Stevenson.

QUINCY.

St. Chrysostom's Episcopal church has elected: Senior warden, Frank E. Cleveland; junior warden, Percy L. Davidson; treasurer, John W. Atkins; clerk, Cornelius E. Manchester; vestrymen, Edward F. Parlee, Herbert H. Albee, J. Albert Severance, Charles T. Kolsted, A. H. Briggs, William J. Leslie, Woodford Ketchum; delegates to diocesan convention, Frank E. Cleveland, David L. Jewell, Horace W. Richmond; delegates to archdiocesan convention, Harry Beckwith, Frederick A. Northrop, Theodore Parker.

READING.

Officers of Quannapowitt Tribe, Red Men, named by Sachem Fred M. Henry, are: First sash, John B. Logan; second sash, L. T. Eames; guard of wigwam, J. D. Logan; guard of forest, Jesse Thorne; warriors, D. F. Horn, A. P. MacDonald, C. C. Smith, C. N. Smith; braves, W. O. Millbury, A. C. Nichols, Frank L. Edgerly, J. W. Sias.

Changes on the Boston & Maine railroad in the train schedule are: 9:27 a. m. changed to 8:54; 8:54 a. m. changed to 8:49; express, 8:22 a. m. changed to 8:30. The 7:15 p. m. train to Boston has been discontinued.

BROCKTON.

Annual guest evening of the Fortnightly Club will be observed Jan. 20 with Mrs. Nellie Evans Packard on East Chestnut street. The committee of arrangements includes Mrs. Lucy Fuller Allen and Mrs. Lucia Evelyn Allen.

The first of a series of ladies' night entertainments of Paul Reeves lodge, A. F. & A. M., will be given tomorrow evening. The committee in charge of the series consists of Merton S. Gurney, John H. Gordon, Walter E. Johnson, Dr. A. C. MacGregory and Allen C. Morrison.

WINCHESTER.

The annual meeting of the Parish of the Epiphany will be held this evening for the election of officers.

Parents' Day is being observed to-day in the Mystic school in the morning and in the Rumpford in the afternoon.

Alfred Clarke has bought two lots of 12,000 square feet on Sheffield West.

BRAINTREE.

Men's Club of East Methodist Episcopal met Tuesday evening. Henry Abrams, secretary of Boston Central Labor Union, delivered an address.

Marys Guild of Emmanuel church this afternoon.

NEWTON.

George C. Smith will speak on the Boston 1915 movement before the Abundant Brotherhood this evening.

Ladies Aid Society of Upper Falls Methodist church will give an entertainment in the church parlors this evening.

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Braid Trimmed Models....
Fur Trimmed Models....
Sailor Collar Models.....

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\$15, \$18 and \$20 Silk Dresses of chiffon, taffeta and messaline, now.....**10.00**
Up to \$25 Dresses, odd lots.....**15.00**
\$59.75 Black Crepe Meteor Gowns, hand embroidered, each.....**35.00**
\$34.75 Evening Capes in light blue and pink, each.....**19.75**
\$25 Tailored Suits, plain mannish styles, close fitting skirt, lined with Skinner's or other guaranteed satin.....**15.00**

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CLUBS ARE MEETING AT BOSTON POULTRY SOCIETY EXHIBITION

Meetings of clubs are scheduled for to-day at the fifteenth annual exhibition of the Boston Poultry Association in Mechanics building.

The following are the clubs: Crested Fowl Breeders Association of America, at 9 a. m.; American Buff Wyandotte Club, at 2 p. m.; American Pigmy Pouters Association, at 4 p. m.; Hamburg Fanciers Club, at 5 p. m.; and Tipter Club, at 8 p. m.

First prizes awarded Tuesday were: Buff wyandotte cocks, W. T. Lord, Troy, N. Y.; buff wyandotte hens, W. T. Lord; buff cochin cocks, Hugh A. Rose, W. T. Lord; buff cochin hens, Hugh A. Rose; white cochin cocks, Hugh A. Rose; white cochin hens, H. A. Rose; white cochin cockerels, Hugh A. Rose; white cochin pullets, Hugh A. Rose; buff wyandotte cocks, R. W. Sturtevant, Springfield, O.; W. T. Lord; single comb brown leghorn cocks, first, B. W. Hubbard, New Haven; single comb brown leghorn hens, first, Buckwalter & Malory, Pittsfield, Mass.; single comb brown leghorn cockerels, D. W. Hubbard; single comb brown leghorn pullets, first, B. W. Hubbard.

The following were won by William McNeil, London, Ont.: Silver polish cocks, William McNeil, London, Ont.; silver polish hens, silver polish cockerels, silver polish pullets, white polish cockerels, bearded golden polish cocks, bearded golden polish hens, bearded golden polish cockerels, bearded golden polish pullets, bearded silver polish cocks, bearded silver polish hens, bearded silver polish cockerels, bearded silver polish pullets, buff laced polish cocks, buff laced polish hens, buff laced polish cockerels, William McNeil.

Buff laced polish pullets—First, Helen F. Hubbard, Boston; plain buff laced polish cocks, plain buff laced polish hens, plain buff laced polish pullets, all to William McNeil, London, Ont.; golden seabright bantam cocks, Hugh A. Rose; golden seabright bantam hens, D. S. Brownell, Springfield, Vt.; golden seabright bantam cockerels, Hugh A. Rose; golden seabright bantam pullets, H. A. Rose; silk bantam cocks, H. A. Rose; silk bantam hens, Hugh A. Rose; silk bantam cockerels, H. A. Rose; silk bantam pullets, H. A. Rose; buff silk cocks, J. W. Allen; buff silk hens, J. W. Allen; buff silk cockerels, J. W. Allen; buff wyandotte pullets, W. T. Lord; White Plymouth rock hens, Rockandotte farm; white Plymouth rock cockerels, A. C. Hawkins; partridge wyandotte cocks, John D. Clark, Abington, Conn.; partridge wyandotte hens, Adams Bros., London, Ont.; partridge wyandotte cockerels, Charles H. Wood, Worcester; partridge wyandotte pullets, Adams Bros.; partridge wyandottes, Charles H. Wood; buckeye cocks, R. A. Robertson; buckeye hens, Eugene Cowles, Shelbyville, Ky.; buckeye cockerels, Eugene Cowles; buckeyes first, Eugene Cowles; single comb white Leghorn cocks, Skyland farm, Starlington, N. Y.; single comb white Leghorn hens, Skyland farm; single comb white Leghorn cockerels, Skyland farm; single comb white Leghorns, Skyland farm.

DR. LOWELL GIVES LECTURE.
Dr. Percival Lowell will lecture before the student body of Radcliffe College this afternoon in Agassiz house at the second mass meeting of the year.

SENATOR NEWLANDS SAYS TARIFF BOARD IS SOLUTION OF MATTER

WASHINGTON—Both wings of the Republican party and President Taft, said Senator Newlands (Dem., Nev.), in the Senate today, had shown clearly that they realize that the country was dissatisfied with the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, and demanded that future revisions should be based on facts ascertained by a tariff commission.

"It may be conceded, therefore," continued Senator Newlands, "that at this session of Congress a permanent tariff commission of independent experts will be provided for."

Control of the railroads, he said, had gradually been brought about through the work of a special commission. Railroad officials fought every bill that increased its powers, but now they regard it as an instrumentality for good, he asserted.

"Through a gradual process of evolution," Mr. Newlands declared, "railway regulation has grown into a science. It is not possible to make tariff regulation a science by providing for a tariff commission with powers similar to those enjoyed by the railroad commission, taking the present tariff as the basis of action, just as Congress took the existing railroad rates as the basis of the railroad commission's action."

"The railroad commission bill furnishes a model for the action of Congress upon matters involving minute and scientific investigation. Had we followed the same method regarding trusts we should have made much better progress in trust regulation. The anti-trust act was passed 21 years ago, about the same time that the railroad commission was organized. The railroad question is practically settled; the settlement of the trust question has not been commenced.

HENRY C. PITNEY PASSES ON.
MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Former Vice-Chancellor Henry C. Pitney, one of the foremost members of the New Jersey bar, passed away at his home here to-day.

SPECIAL EVENING DINNERS

From 5:30 to 7:30 we serve special evening dinners at our large restaurant at 156 Tremont Street.
Shoppers and Theatre Goers find this an ideal place to dine.
The food and service are excellent and the prices reasonable. Below is one of the menus:
No. 3 75 Cents
Served for two \$1.40

Chicken Soup
CELERY
Fried Chicken, Maryland
GREEN SALAD
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COFFEE

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PLAYHOUSE NEWS

Mme. Bernhardt Presents Two Dramas.

Emile Moreau's four-act tragedy, "Jeanne d'Arc," was presented Tuesday evening at the Boston theater by Mme. Sarah Bernhardt and her company, who are in this city for a two weeks engagement in repertoire. The cast:

Jeanne d'Arc.....Mme. Sarah Bernhardt
 Warwick.....M. Decœur
 Cauchon.....M. Maxudian
 Delafontaine.....M. Denenbourg
 Bedford.....M. Lou Tellegen
 Jean Moreau.....M. Piron
 D'Estivet.....M. Canroy
 Winchester.....M. Bary
 Le Maître.....M. Durozat
 Lyscleur.....M. M. Favieres
 Beaupere.....M. Laurent
 Luxembourg.....M. Coutier
 Tiphaine.....M. Coquelet
 Gondale.....M. Pierrat
 Massieu.....M. Dieck
 Bernot.....M. Ruben
 Haimon.....M. Adam
 Lambart.....M. Lutze
 La Reine.....Mme. Mac Lean
 Henri VI.....M. Petite Bacon

Moreau's drama is the most closely knit of all the plays that have taken the Maid of Orleans as the central figure. The action deals only with the closing episodes of her life. The intrigues of religion and statecraft surrounding her trial are represented with convincing historical accuracy. The trial is absorbingly interesting in itself and is a finely contrived vehicle for Bernhardt's incomparable acting.

Bernhardt appears only in the second and third acts, but during practically their entire progress occupies the center of the stage. For 35 minutes in the trial scene and for 40 in her cell the action requires her to be in constant emotional fervor. Indeed, there were many in the audience who would have been grateful just for the remarkable trial scene because of the comprehensive panorama it gave of Bernhardt's ability to compass the whole gamut of human emotion, with its plunges to deepest passion and reaches of sublime religious ecstasy.

The vivid action of the play held the attention of the audience closely, even in the rather long first act in which the religious and diplomatic interests in the maid's trial are developing. The self interest and superstition that governs the men who are trying Jeanne is brought out in several tense scenes in which Warwick, Cauchon, and others urge Bedford to agree to the trial, with the prearrangement that the maid is to be executed.

The act was remarkable for the white heat of emotion at which M. Tellegen as Bedford kept his acting. It is a typical example of the love of the Latin temperament for torrents of passion in the theater. The coldest auditor could not but marvel at the sheer physical endurance of the man, in his frenzied tearing of passion to tatters every three minutes through the half hour act. All the crafty and cruel officials who were to try Jeanne are outlined clearly in this act.

The rising of the curtain on the second act reveals a striking stage setting. The cruel men who are to try Jeanne are banded about the three sides of the room. There they are, over a score of them, every one a differing type of hatred and superstition. They confer and plan the questions that are to break down the child-woman soon to come before them. Jeanne's chains are heard rattling outside. All the inquisitors take their places.

Jeanne enters. She is a simple, vigorous peasant girl, sturdy of form, child-like and straightforward in manner, and wearing her masculine suit of mail with a hint of a gray mantle hanging from her shoulders. For a few moments she bends a mournful and reproachful eye on Bedford, then turns to reply to the questioning, which is now begun by the hard-voiced Warwick. A situation more calculated to arouse sympathy and pity could hardly be imagined.

Jeanne does not suspect that she will be treated other than justly. The suspicion that her judges are hostile to her begins to grow after she has related the homely incidents of her life in Domremy. Mme. Bernhardt showed Jeanne answering the inquisitors with bland innocence, and the simple honesty and good sense that historians agree characterized Jeanne.

These elements Mme. Bernhardt succeeds in imparting beautifully, and she was every moment the inspired girl, clear and steady of eye, intent in her listening to the questions flung at her from every side, and vigorously quick after replying in turning to listen to a snarling attack in another quarter.

Jeanne tells of her call to France in part in these words:

Jeanne—When I was 13 a voice of God came to me. . . . It exhorted me to conduct myself well, to be a good and brave child. The first time I heard this voice, through the fluttering of birds and the chiming of church bells, was in my father's garden, under the apple trees. I was greatly frightened by the voice and the brightness which came with it. I felt as if that were the end of my childhood, as if my life were about to change.

Chatillon—Have you heard the voice often?

Jeanne—More and more often, as the years pass by, always through the songs of bells, bells of baptism or of burial, and especially of the angelus at evening. For a long time I listened to it, terrified by what it demanded of me, but from the day I consented to its urging I have never found myself in discontent, in tribulation, in doubt, but that it counseled me and gave aid, oh! so tenderly.

Ladvenu—What did the voice say to you?

Jeanne—That I should go to the aid of the King, my legitimate and rightful sovereign, who, presently, would have

neither lands nor lodging. It repeated this to me two or three times a week, so often that I could endure it no longer. Finally it said in the names of St. Louis and St. Charles: "Go deliver Orleans, so harshly besieged, the duke of which has no power to defend, being a prisoner among the English." How could I do it? "Go and be of good faith." Then I went to Robert de Beaudricourt. He tried to laugh at me, to send me back again, because enemies were on the road. But I said: "If they are there, God is there also. He will direct my route."

Cauchon—God? Beaupere—Such was your answer? Jeanne—Among other words. Finally he was moved; he supplied me with a horse, a sword, a small escort and I departed.

They try to make the maid confess that there was witchcraft in her preparation for the execution of her mission, and Lemaistre says:

Over the sword that you bore at Orleans did you say conjurations or other magic rites?

Jeanne—I did not, nor do I know how to do such things.

Cauchon—What sort of a sword was it?

Jeanne—A brave sword, well-balanced, bright as running water, fit to give good blows and to lead good causes.

Lyscleur—With that sword how many men did you kill?

Jeanne—None; I have put no man to death, thank God! Sword-play I have engaged in, but for sport. When I assailed the enemy I carried only my standard, white and blue, like an April sky.

Beaupere—Upon which you had angels painted.

Jeanne—And the arms of France.

Luxembourg—And about which, more than a hundred times, flights of butterflies have been seen to swarm.

Jeanne—Then they were lured by the fleur-de-lys.

From this simple pathos and religious ecstasy Mme. Bernhardt passes soon to the emotions of the hunted creature that Jeanne soon learns that she is. She defies her persecutors, and hurls reproaches at Bedford. He shouts for her to be silent. "Never, living or dead!" Mme. Bernhardt uttered the cry in an almost superhuman quality of voice. Warwick, Cauchon, Bedford and a score of others threaten her on every side. She defies them all, and prophesies their punishment.

All shrink back abashed from the withering scorn of the maid, portrayed with searing power by the great actress. Then implements of torture are brought, and Mme. Bernhardt piles Pelion on Ossa, not by heating still further the frenzy that has gained her the awful climax, but by again becoming a persecuted child, and laying herself down, bewildered, innocent, unprotesting, to be done with as they will. This was affecting beyond endurance for the spectator and happily was soon ended by Bedford, who flings back her torturers and shouts that he will not permit them to go further.

In the third act Jeanne's captors make an effort to force her to recant her belief in her divine vision. Under pressure of their threats she finally signs the paper drawn by them in an agony of protest and remorseful fear. Then the angels come. Mme. Bernhardt's trembling hands seek her distorted face and she utters a cry of joy. The hands gradually withdraw, revealing eyes, mouth, and finally the full face upturned, all shining with religious ecstasy. Once more she was the prophetic maid, and she prays to the vision only she can see. She then clutches the recantation, scans it, utters a thrilling exultant cry and laughing happily, all at once.

This one scene, with its transition in a few minutes from deepest despairing remorse to the very heights of spiritual exaltation was as wonderfully beautiful example of Mme. Bernhardt's incomparable range of expression as has ever been seen here.

The final act shows the effect of the maid's execution on her persecutors, and the beginning of the punishment by fear that is to be theirs. The minor parts are admirably done. Mr. Tellegen's fine performance has been referred to. The stage management was little less than notable, for in the flashes and waves of emotion in the trial scene every speech comes in with a nipping exactness. The play blazes from beginning to end with sustained fire.

"Jeanne d'Arc" will be repeated next Saturday afternoon and on Tuesday and Thursday evenings of next week.

In the afternoon Mme. Bernhardt gave her well-known and notable impersonation of Marguerite in "Camille." There was a good sized audience present, of which about one in eight were men. The auditors followed the play with understanding interest owing to the familiarity with the piece in its many English versions. In action it is so highly dramatic that it is easy to follow with occasional reference to the text, which is available in several forms at low cost.

Of the wonderful acting of Mme. Bernhardt in this hackneyed drama, little need be said in this place. Suffice that it is deeper than ever before, more searching in pathos, more exalted in aspiration. If one knows no French, and even has not been fortified with recent reading of the text, Mme. Bernhardt's performance is vastly more moving and unceasingly interesting than that of any other "Camille" that has been here, in English or any other language.

To the reviewer the play is as tireless as with its too frequent performances as is "The Merchant of Venice," yet Mme. Bernhardt galvanizes it into life even for those who vowed they never again would sit through Dumas' flimsy moral sophistries, with their thick but-

Flowers Adorn Tenements Through Work Begun in Boston.

SOCIAL UNION IS INTERESTED NOW

Closely Organized Needed to Bring Success Held to Be Deserved.

IN many cities the erstwhile desert places of the tenement districts are beginning to blossom not only like the rose but with it, through the efforts of the child garden associations. Battered tin cans, sticks and stones that one time littered the ground have given place to gay flower beds neatly outlined and protected by these same stones, once so unsightly, but now gathered and sorted and arranged around tender roots to keep rich soil from being washed away by rains.

The warm breezes that enter the tiny rooms from the sun-baked streets are sweetened by their passage over flowering green things growing in the windows or out in the yards. Breakfasts, dinners and suppers are made more appetizing by fresh, succulent vegetables and fruits that have been carefully tended from the time the first tiny seed was put into the ground, through its wonderful unfolding growth of branch, leaf, bud, blossom to the perfect fruit.

Instead of screaming, sordid play in the streets, little feet and hands have been busy fetching and carrying, hoeing, spading, planting, watering, pulling out weeds, tying up vines, tenderly watching and nursing these marvelous expressions of an infinite intelligence and learning many lessons of patience, sweetness and virtue from earth's broodery of flowers. Weary laborers have returned at night to enjoy their beauty and find rest and refreshment in their presence. The city has seemed less hot, more smiling and kindly and little lives have received an impetus that could have been given them by nothing else.

This great work spreading throughout the land originated on this side the Atlantic in Boston, but Boston has little to show for itself of the beauty of the idea. At first it was taken up with enthusiasm and carried on successfully but sporadically by a number of schools and settlement houses. Lacking popular support and organization, however, the work has now almost ceased. One flourishing garden of schools are one with the common dust and settlement houses are having a struggle to carry on a work which they have proved to be of great moral, educational and civic value.

The work of such a nature it cannot be done by any great advantage by a small group of persons. It needs centralization, organization and cooperation. Now an effort is being made to bring this about through the Boston Social Union. The union is a federation of the settlement and neighborhood houses in the city for broader, more economical and more effective service in the cause of education, recreation, sanitation, housing and general social and economic welfare.

Work Begun and Dropped

Last year, when the work was begun, Henry Saxton Adams, landscape artist and teacher of horticulture at Wellesley College, had it in charge. Mr. Adams is an enthusiast on the subject of children's gardens and brought to the task considerable experience. He had been chairman of the committee on children's gardens for the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, through which a great work had been performed in Boston and throughout the state. Prizes had been offered and awarded and excellent results observed in various directions, but the society found its work growing so in other directions it was thought expedient to drop the children's gardens, which was a subject quite by itself, needing time and organization it seemed quite beyond the province of the society to give. Mr. Adams is also chairman of the committee on home and school gardens of the Boston Home and School Association. The aim of this association through its committee is fourfold:

To beautify Boston by means of home and school gardening, to introduce summer school gardens throughout the city where possible, to encourage gardening as a form of nature study work in the schools, to stimulate gardening in any of its forms wherever it will beautify or make the homes and lives of the people better and happier.

Through neighborhood improvement contests carried on by the Chapman and Francis Parkman Parents Associations, it has been shown that the spirit of a neighborhood may be aroused for much better conditions. In these contests prizes are offered to the children for the best kept home premises, for the best

terracing of emotion. Under the spell of Mme. Bernhardt's art the speciousness and positive immorality of the theme of the play are guided by her inspiration. If one knows no French, and even has not been fortified with recent reading of the text, Mme. Bernhardt's performance is vastly more moving and unceasingly interesting than that of any other "Camille" that has been here, in English or any other language.

To the reviewer the play is as tireless as with its too frequent performances as is "The Merchant of Venice," yet Mme. Bernhardt galvanizes it into life even for those who vowed they never again would sit through Dumas' flimsy moral sophistries, with their thick but-



LITTLE GIRLS HAVE THEIR PART IN TRANSFORMING UGLY CORNERS. Children use fence corners and any place they can find that has enough soil for plants to grow in.

flower garden, the best vegetable garden and the best window boxes. As a matter of record, the standard of neighborhood pride has been raised by these contests, and it has been an inspiration to see the winners carry off their reward, earned by steady, hard work.

Out of the experience this work has brought him Mr. Adams has evolved methods of concentration and procedure the Boston Social Union wishes to pursue. He is unable to give to the work this year the time he did last, and the union is trying to see its way clear to engage someone of efficiency to give his whole time to it. Mr. Adams to act as counselor and adviser when needed. The one obstacle to this seems to be lack of funds, but the work has already been so productive of good there are strong hopes it will not be permitted to lapse this year.

Organization Is Needed

As outlined the plan is thoroughly to organize the work, putting it on a sound business basis, through which alone any comprehensive results can be obtained. There is too much involved, too many problems to be worked out to make individual work as effective as it might be. It is pointed out that organization, system and centralization are as necessary for children's gardens as they are to the schools themselves.

Last year the union organized a department which it calls the Boston Seed Distribution. The importance of this is not at once discerned by the outsider, but were he to work with the members, see their labor and devotion, the intense interest they take in the "waking," development and flower or fruition of the little seed they put into the ground, then witness the heavy disappointment when these results do not take place, he would at once see the wisdom of putting within the reach of these children such seeds as could be relied upon.

Through the work of this Seed Distribution the best seeds obtainable are put up in penny packages, brought to the attention of the children, and sold to them for 1 cent each. The child pays for the seed alone. The labor involved and the cost of the envelope were not taken into consideration when it was being worked out how many seeds could be sold for a penny. Not all seeds are put up in this way; only such as can be best grown by the children under the conditions they have to meet, calandula, dwarf French marigolds, dwarf nasturtiums, sweet alyssum and petunia for beds or borders or boxes; asters, bachelor's buttons, small sunflowers and the Russian giants and the double scarlet zinnia for places where tall flowers are wanted. Among the vines are climbing nasturtiums, morning glories and runner beans. Dahlias, gladiolus and Madeira vine are the bulb plants. For vegetables they have beans, beets, carrots, lettuce, radishes and Swiss chard from which to choose. Last year the department sold 1240 bulbs and 27,627 packages of seed. This work has been carried on chiefly through the settlement houses but it is hoped arrangements can be made for this purpose with the schools as well.

As Boston is built largely on a foundation of tin cans its soil in many districts is not of itself naturally productive. Loam must be procured and put at the disposal of schools, settlements and individuals. For this and other obvious reasons many tenement dwellers are unable to have gardens and are dependent upon windows, roof and fence boxes for their bloom. A year ago the union had 1300 of these boxes made to order. This is another feature of the work which shows the necessity of centralization. If the people want these boxes they should be able to get good ones at small cost and no individual school or settlement could well undertake the work.

Only five of the settlement houses can have gardens because of lack of space. The Elizabeth Peabody house conducts gardens in vacant lots. The Jamaica Plain Neighborhood house has a yard of its own. The Moore Street Neighborhood house has a very small yard where it conducts a garden. Roxbury Neighborhood house has space for a garden but has not planted it. Ruggles Street Neighborhood house has secured the use of a patch of land which it is working. South End house has country gardens

and the South End Industrial School has two large fine gardens containing 90 beds which it had made at considerable expense. It took 40 loads of loam to put them in condition but they make a spot of beauty in that part of the city and an excellent place for demonstration work.

Window Boxes Used

The people of the neighborhood not being able to afford to buy loam for gardens have to depend upon window boxes. Considerable work has been done in an effort to obtain street fronts, getting the people to fill their front windows with boxes and prizes were offered for this purpose. Much as the people love flowers, this is not always easy to bring about. Mothers often object to having the children "messing" with soil and water in their front rooms and some tenants are not allowed to have window boxes. Many touching expedients are resorted to. If they can they will have little boxes down in the yard or on the roof, and if none of these are obtainable they will have them in ordinary crocks or boxes inside.

The first school garden in the city was started about 10 years ago by Henry L. Clapp at the George Putnam school, of which he was master. He had two, one for wild flowers and one for seedlings. They were beautiful and successful in every way and proved of great value in the work of the school. Mr. Clapp continued his work until his retirement last year, but the present master of the school, Herbert L. Morse, is planning to continue them. Model gardens have been conducted at the normal school by Leonard O. Packard, master of the science department. These are for the purpose not so much of instructing the normal students in the matter of home gardening as for future work. The first teacher of school garden work in the Brookline schools, however, came from this normal school. At the Martin school Charles M. Lamprey is carrying on successful gardens.

Under the direction of Edward P. Shute, master, most interesting and successful work is done at the Sherwin school. There is no opportunity for a school garden in the strict sense of the word, but the boys are interested in growing plants and vegetables in every way possible. The work began in the spring of 1906 and covers home, box and roof gardens. It is carried on by means of talks and experiments in the school room, lantern slide lectures and instruction on the preparation of soil, planting of seed, care of the young plants, etc. The seeds have been obtained from the district congressman and yearly in June an exhibition is held and prizes awarded, the children bringing their "gardens" into the school building. Many of them are photographed and used afterwards as lantern slides. These exhibitions reveal all kinds of receptacles utilized as a basis for garden work, chiefly soap boxes, but old tinware and crockery are strong favorites. Two boys patched up a quarrel over a trunk lid which they discovered somewhere. They went into partnership with it, divided it into two parts by means of a tiny fence and there raised a flourishing vegetable garden. One child brought a tiny porcelain flower pot 1½ inches high in which a single nasturtium seed had been planted, and which grew, and blossomed under her loving care. Both of these exhibits received special prizes.

Back Yards Cleaned Up

Through the work of this school and the Ruggles Street Neighborhood House, two years later from it, nearly 700 children in the district had cleaned up their back yards and more than 500 had planted gardens in them. The school itself is an admirable example of window gardening. Its 18 windows fronting on Madison square have been fitted with boxes and are filled with flowers every spring by the public grounds department. There the plants nod and bloom all the summer through, adding a touch of beauty to that tree-shaded park, where it has been found difficult to make flowers grow because of the poor soil. The flowers in the school windows, therefore, give the needed brightness and furnish a daily inspiration to those who respond to their delicate beauty.

The work in the schools was greatly

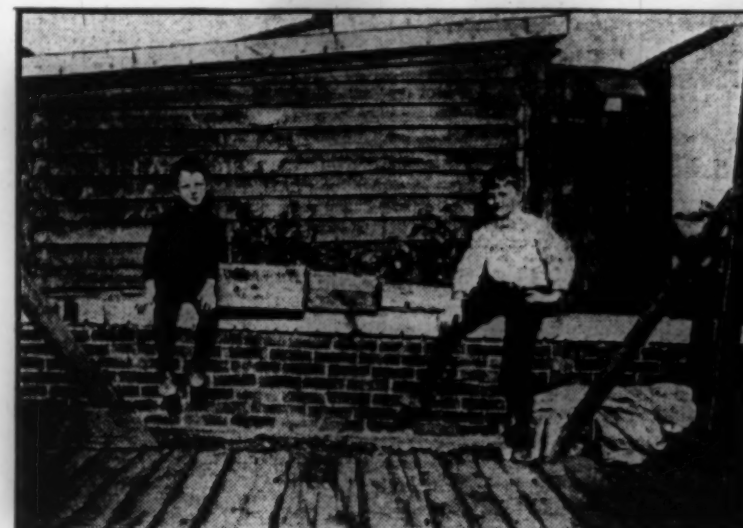
abetted for several years through the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, working through a committee with Miss Anne Withington at its head. Much was accomplished, but the work was dropped in order to give attention to subjects which seemed more pertinent to the union.

The future efficiency and general effectiveness of the work seem to rest with the Boston Social Union. Its value has been proved and also the need of a united, directed effort to bring out the best results for labor expended. It is uniformly conceded that however successful the work may be in a given instance or place it could be made even more so by organized work putting seed, boxes, loam, tools, literature, information, instruction and various other things within reach of workers and children. Whatever is done in the schools and settlements should be supplemented by what is called follow-up work at the homes. This has been done by volunteers and probably will have to be in the future, but it has not been as effective in the past as it is believed it can be made in the future.

New York, Yonkers, Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland, Columbus, and other cities are doing a great work with children's gardens either through playground associations or the public schools or both. These cities have found results to more than justify whatever expenditure of money

and effort was involved. The attitude of the Boston public school system toward the gardens is favorable. Superintendent Brooks believes in encouraging them wherever the individual school cares to take the subject up but thinks it is a matter that should not be forced upon them. Like several other things he believes this work is most satisfactory when taken up voluntarily and not from sheer necessity. Then it is pursued with enthusiasm and the best is got out of it.

In addition to the general humanizing, educative and ethical benefits of the work as it has thus far been carried on, are mentioned several cases where boys have been turned from rough ways, rough companions and questionable pursuits by means of the love for growing things and the care of them that has been aroused and cultivated in them. One of these boys now grown to manhood has his work, which keeps him in town most of the time, but he has bought a little farm in an outlying district, where he indulges his fondness for gardening as much as he can. Another boy is now in the public works department, and a third whose love for growing things was first awakened through a rough little box on the roof of a tenement house has with his father gone into the business of raising and selling flowers, the father, too, finding in that little box the outlet of desires that had hitherto lain suppressed within him.



TWO YOUNG GARDENERS AND THEIR EFFORTS TO MAKE THINGS GROW. All the soil some of the dwellers in tenements can get to work with has to go in boxes.

HOOSAC ENGINES AT NORTH ADAMS

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—Two of the large electric engines which are to be used by the Boston & Maine railroad in hauling both passenger and freight trains through Hoosac tunnel, as soon as the work of electrifying the tunnel has been completed, have reached North Adams and have been taken to Williamstown, where they will be stored for the time being in the roundhouse.

Each of the engines weighs 135 tons, and they are practically entirely of steel. They are equipped with eight large drive wheels, and each engine has four motors. The engines are said to be capable of making between 60 and 70 miles an hour.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN MEET.

At a business meeting of the Professional Woman's Club at the Lenox Hotel Tuesday afternoon, the following members were appointed on the clubhouse committee: Miss Caro F. Colburn, Dr. Eliza B. Cahill, Mrs. Adelaide Ford Hibbard, Mrs. Guy Currier and Miss Bertha Wesselhoft Swift. Several new members were elected to membership. The club will give a New Year luncheon at the Lenox on Thursday, Jan. 12.

WOMEN PLANNING TO IMPROVE TOWN

GREENFIELD, Mass.—In a symposium at the Unitarian Women's Alliance this week representatives from the Greenfield churches discussed the question, "What can the women of the churches do for Greenfield?"

As a result of the meeting a plan was suggested for a general women's organization for town betterment representing all the churches. Some of the lines suggested along which such an organization could do efficient work were forestry preservation, village improvement, boy scout organization, censorship of moving pictures and supervised public playgrounds.

HOPE FOREST BILL WILL PASS SENATE

WASHINGTON—A campaign is being begun here by conservationists for the passage in the Senate next month of the Appalachian-White mountain forest bill. This bill will come to a vote there by agreement Feb. 15, having passed the House last session. No canvass of the Senate has yet been made, but there is said to be a fair prospect of a majority.

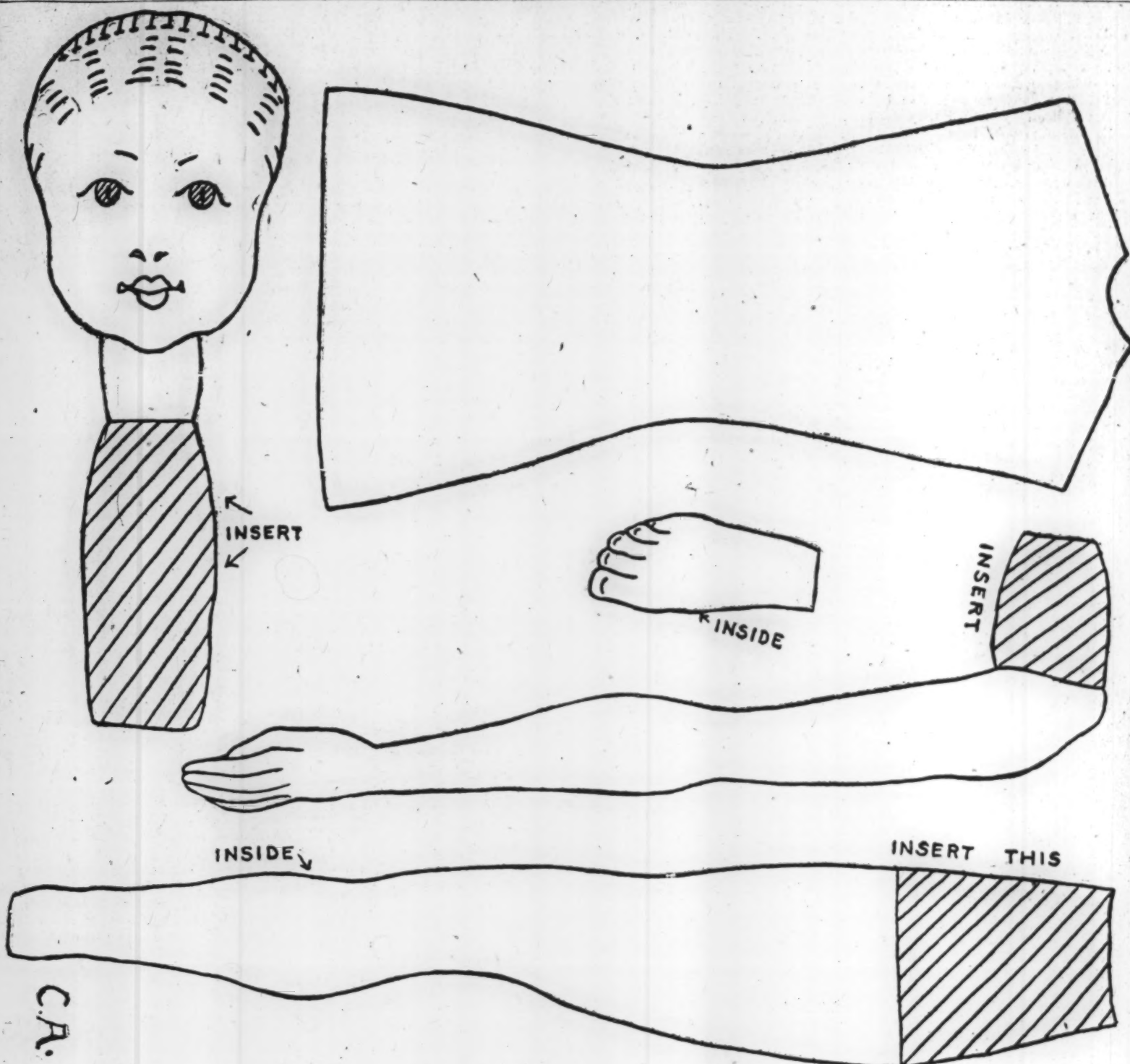
Volume of circulation is often impressive but the class of readers reached concerns the advertiser above mere figures.

Locally the circulation of The Monitor has both volume and quality.

Are you cultivating the patronage of this desirable clientele?

DOLL MAY BE CUT OUT AND MADE BY PATTERN

"Fairy Princess" is possible from simple materials by use merely of little ingenuity according to directions given with accompanying illustration.



On Dec. 14 The Christian Science Monitor printed the first of a series of "cut-outs," secured from London, showing how to make a toy dog. Today a pattern and directions are printed showing how to manufacture a doll that will please the little ones in the making and last as a toy after it is made.

By MR. AND MRS. MAXWELL ARMFIELD.

TRACE body, limbs and feet on to white linen, allowing sufficient for ample turnings. Repeat process on blanketing, allowing nothing for turnings. For the body you will require four layers of thick blanket; for the lower limbs, three layers; for the arms and feet, two. Now baste each side of linen body over two layers of blanket. Then baste one side of each linen limb over all the layers of its stuffing, turn down reverse side of linen to exact pencil mark, and oversew on to the basted half limb. Notice that a portion of linen is left at top of each limb. This is twisted up and sewed on to body, on the inside of one half.

Trace the head and neck on blanket in the same way, the back portion of the head being exactly the same shape as front. A wad of little pieces of stuff may be introduced between the blanket to make the head more round. The face must be embroidered in washing cottons before making up.

When the head is finished, take long threads of brown or yellow washing cotton and sew on to marks on head, three or four threads on each line, so that the hair falls in a succession of cascades framing the face, from a parting in the middle. Then just above join of two sides of head sew a succession of cotton threads to fall at the back of the head.

Now twist up linen at base of neck and sew it on to the inside of one half of the body, as you have sewed the other limbs. Then clap the other half on to this and overstretch, leaving off only where the limbs are inserted. This will allow of the head and limbs turning in all directions.

The feet can be sewed flat on to the lower limbs, after the toes have been outlined.

NAMES WOBURN APPOINTEES.

WOBURN, Mass.—Mayor Hugh Murray filed five appointments with the city clerk Tuesday as follows: City solicitor, Dennis L. Sullivan; city physician, Dr. Thomas E. Caulfield; Bernard F. McHugh, for member of board of assessors for three years; Dr. Vernon C. Stewart, member of the board of health for three years; Francis W. Bellow, city messenger. These appointments do not have to be confirmed by the city council.

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Telephone 40
Cambridge, Mass.
Everything from Sills to Shingles.

NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET



TYPE OF WINCHESTER PRIVATE RESIDENCE.

Among many suburban sales recently this house is typical. Property at 16 Hillside avenue sold through Sewall E. Newman to H. T. Bond.

One of the most interesting and important sales of city proper real estate made thus far this week is that whereby the six-story mercantile building at 131 to 137 Kingston street, extending through to Edinboro street, near Beach street, has been acquired by J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling through the office of Cabot, Cabot & Forbes, Massachusetts building. Mildred C. Howes is the grantor. There are 3148 feet of land, taxed on \$36,700, and the total valuation will figure near \$100,000. It is said that the new owners paid a price far in excess of the assessors' rating.

VALUABLE PARCELS IN NEW HANDS

Nearly \$45,000 is involved in a Dorchester transfer, which has just gone to record through the office of Frank A. Connors. The property comprises a block of eight three-family brick houses and 13,933 square feet of land located at 369 to 383 Talbot avenue. The Boston Penny Savings Bank has conveyed to Himan Friedberg. The land's share of the assessment is \$2800.

In Braintree Richard F. Bolles and Francis H. Manning, trustees of the estate of Joseph S. Kendall, have sold to Mabel E. Keach of Providence, R. I., a tract of more than 100 acres of land, located between Quincy avenue and the Westmouth Fore river. The property is valued for taxing purposes at \$40,000. There are various buildings on the land.

Joseph Bafelt, Exchange building, was the broker in the transaction.

SALE OF COUNTRY CLUB PROPERTY.

The Danvers Country Club property, consisting of 144 acres of land located off Locust street including a nine-hole golf links, tennis courts, clubhouse and several hundred fruit trees, has been disposed of at mortgagee's sale to Caspar Berry of Boston, whose son was the mortgagee. The club has been organized about 10 years and has one of the best golf courses in Massachusetts. Frank F. Kenney, formerly proprietor of the Berry tavern in Danvers, purchased a controlling interest in the stock about two years ago and conducted it as a club up to a few weeks ago. It is understood that the new owner proposes to continue the club with the assistance of some of the prominent members.

FIFTY-ACRE FARM SOLD.

Ernest Porter has sold his fruit, vegetable and dairy farm, situated on Front street, Hopkinton, comprising 50 acres of land, a large two-story colonial style dwelling, containing 10 rooms, a commodious stock and hay barn and numerous outbuildings, a valuable apple orchard and a tract of wood and timber land. The farm was sold to C. E. Houston of Kennebunkport, Me., who has already taken possession. Mr. Houston has also purchased the herd of cattle, a pair of horses and the complete outfit of the

farm, comprising vehicles, machinery and farming implements. The Chapin Farm Agency, Old South building, made the sale.

GROUP OF SMALLER CHANGES.

In the South End of Boston proper the three, three-story brick dwellings and

HALF-YEARLY SHIRT SALE

\$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.25
Shirts, 1.15
\$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 Shirts
1.65

Materials of Percale, Madras and Flannel. All made coat style, starched or soft cuffs.

Browning King & Company
407 to 411 Washington St.
BOSTON

1122 feet of land numbered 1 to 3 Rutland place, junction of Haven street, have been sold by Mary G. Blenkorn to Fred W. Rand, who takes title through John A. MacFaul. The land is taxed on \$1800, and the building on \$3600.

In Brighton a house lot containing 4750 feet of land located on Atkins street has been purchased by Charles T. Johns. It is rated at \$400. Lottie Montague signed the deed.

In Dorchester the frame building at 55 Hartford, junction of Cunningham street, taxed for \$4000, and 5178 feet of land carrying an additional rating of \$2100, has just been sold by Jeremiah Murphy and another to William S. Cohen.

Kaplan Wilensky has purchased from Jennie Weinstein a house lot containing 5693 feet of land on the corner of Howard avenue and Deane street, Dorchester. It is valued by the assessors at \$2600.

Final papers have gone to record at the Suffolk registry of deeds whereby the property of Isabel B. Glass consisting of a large frame house and good lot on Woodside avenue and Woodside Park, Winthrop, passes to the ownership of William D. Terry, who buys for occupancy.

NEW PRESIDENT OF EXCHANGE.

The Hon. Charles Francis Adams, 2d, has been elected president of the Boston real estate exchange by the directors.

Mr. Adams has been a director of the exchange since 1899, and his selection to its highest office gives the organization the benefit of his recognized abilities and of his large experience in real estate matters. The vice-presidents elected are: Henry M. Whitney, Francis A. Osborn, Moses Williams, Francis Peabody, Jr., John Mason Little, J. Morris Meredith, Henry Parkman, William A. Gaston, J. B. Russell, Arnold A. Rand, A. S. Porter, Charles S. Rackemann, Arthur P. Estabrook and Charles W. Whittier. F. H. Vaux has been elected secretary.

MUST OBTAIN GREATER YIELD.

One of the most important questions now before the farmers, the land owners, the railway companies and the millers in the Argentine Republic is how to obtain a larger and better yield of grain throughout the country. Up to the present the matter has not received the attention it deserves because of the vast extension of territory with its fertile, virgin soil which the country offered to the enterprise of the individual and to the capitalist. But, through the narrowing of the scope for extensive cultivating, the exhausting of the soil, the keen competition with other countries in the markets of the world and the greater cost of production brought about by the increase in the value of land and the alterations in the conditions of labor, the time has arrived when the Argentine farmer can no longer afford to look upon a yield of 11.45 bushels per acre as the climax to his ambitions. Moreover, there are well-grounded reasons for asserting that if proper attention be given to the promoting of improved methods in the wheat-growing industry the standard might easily be raised to equal the average in the United States, which at the present time is 15 bushels per acre, or a matter of about 23 per cent. higher than in this country.

NEW LANDS FOR SETTLERS.

Approximately 3,000,000 acres of new land in the northwest will soon be opened up for homestead purposes. During the past year 15 or 20 surveys have laid out this immense tract of new land to the north, northeast and northwest of Edmonton.

Large areas have also been laid out in the Peace river country and along the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific and north of that line. A great deal of land has been subdivided along the Athabasca between the Landing trail and the Pembina river. Within the next month or two the greater part of this new land will be thrown open at the land office in Edmonton or at the sub-agency at Lesser Slave lake.

BUILDING NOTICES.

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location

IMPORTATIONS DIRECT

At Reduced Prices

The Unique Needlework of the Russian Peasants

Never have needles done prettier work than that shown in a beautiful and most extensive assortment of the handwork of the Russian Peasants, including:

Colored Embroideries, Homespun Linens, Laces
Squares, Doilies and Shirt Waist Patterns

Which, with all our other goods, we offer this month at extremely low prices.

RUSSIAN IMPORTING CO., 429 Boylston St.

FROM THE RUSSIAS

NEW PERIODICAL ON PRINTING ART

The Graphic Arts is the title of a monthly periodical for printers and the users of printing, the publication of which begins this month.

It is published by the National Arts Publishing Company, 200 Summer street. A specimen of color printing, based on a new photo-lithographic process, which constitutes the frontispiece, is said to represent one of the most revolutionary developments in the graphic arts.

It is a landscape scene, strongly resembling a fine water-color painting. There are several other realistic color productions, one of a bunch of grapes, having a depth of color that makes it seem possible that the fruit could be plucked from the page.

A singularly handsome piece of color printing is a representation of the Albright gardens in Buffalo, N. Y., every flower, spike and leaf, even each ivy leaf on the house wall, appearing as distinct as in nature.

Among the contents are "The New Day in Printing," by Henry P. Porter; "The Story of Types, Part I—The Power of the Serial," by Henry Lewis Bullen; "The City Building for Printers," by Henry Lewis Johnson; "The Passing of Hand Feeding," by Oscar Berey Hatten; "Cashing in on Quality," by Lewis C. Gandy; "Print as an Interpreter of Meaning," by Harry L. Koopman; and "Printing as an Educational Factor in the Public Schools," by John A. Webster.

Army and Navy News

Today's Army Orders.

Capt. J. W. Craig, twelfth cavalry, detailed as inspector of the Philippine constabulary April 15.

Capt. S. B. McIntyre, recruiting officer, upon relief at Dallas, Tex., return to proper station.

First Lieut. A. H. Miller, medical reserve corps, relieved from duty at Ft. Meade, Feb. 1, and proceed to his home. Capt. H. L. Butler, C. A. C., detailed as member of the board to meet at Ft. Logan for mental and physical examination of candidates for admission to the military academy.

First Lieut. C. E. Hathaway, ninth cavalry, relieved.

Navy Orders.

Midshipman T. S. Wilkinson, Jr., detached from duty on board the South Carolina, to Washington, D. C.

Movements of Warships.

Arrived—The Caesar at Sewall Point, the Marietta at Puerto Cortez.

Sailed—The Des Moines, from St. Vincent for Boston.

owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given: Chester st., 106-110, ward 25; C. F. Whitehead, R. F. Whitehead; wood dwellings, Boardman st., 11, ward 1; Charles Bonanno; alter dwelling, Washington st., 874-876; Annie E. Gately et al.; alter mercantile.

MISS PANKHURST TALKS ON ENGLISH SUFFRAGE HERE

Pleading the cause of woman suffrage, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst of England spoke before a crowded house at Ford hall Tuesday evening. She described the efforts of English women to gain the ballot, and the privations endured by many of them who were imprisoned by the British government.

Miss Florence Luscomb presided and with her on the platform were Miss Stearns, a visiting English suffragette, Mrs. May Hutcheson Page and Mrs. Schlesinger of Brookline.

Miss Pankhurst began her talk with the reasons why women in England feel they need the ballot, reasons that she said were due to laws that give married men so much more power for tyranny over their wives than American men are given under the law.

She laid great stress on the fact that suffragettes are always denied the right of petition and of questioning the government, one of the constitutional prerogatives of every British subject which men freely exercise, and she declared that much of their militant spirit is due to that violation of their constitutional rights.

In answer to questions she said that the House of Commons contains a majority for woman suffrage, but that the ballot is denied by the ministry. She said that militant methods will be revived if necessary.

At the Railway Terminals

Charles S. Mellen, president of the New Haven and Boston & Maine roads, left North station on a special train at 8:35 o'clock this morning en route to Portland, Me., to attend a Maine Central directors meeting.

Boston & Maine and Boston & Albany roads report the soft coal output to New England manufacturing points from the New England Gas and Coke Works of Everett heavier so far than in any previous winter.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt and party arrived at South station early this morning from New York.

George Dudley church property left North station at 9 a. m. to-day, en route to Farmington, Me.

Sleeping car department of the Eastern District New Haven road is placing 15 parlor cars per month in the Readville shops for general repair and new interior finishings.

The private Pullman car occupied by members of the Foundrymen's Association arrived at South station on the Federal Express this morning from Jersey City.

Three special tourist sleepers occupied by United States troops arrived at South station over the New York Central lines at 10:40 o'clock this morning from the Columbus, Ohio, barracks.

INTEREST IN THE Wednesday Monitor

Is on the INCREASE
The explanation is the
Special Articles and Departments
That appear each Wednesday
These Features are
In Addition to All the Clean
News of the Day
Price the same as usual
All Newsstands. Two Cents

FAMOUS MUSICAL CHILDREN

George Frederick Haendel, "wonder child of Halle," in spite of parental opposition, became one of greatest of world's musicians.

In the latter part of the seventeenth century, when music and musicians were not so highly esteemed as today, there lived in the town of Halle on the Saale, in lower Saxony, Germany, a surgeon-barber, Dr. Haendel. He was a vigorous, active man and attached to the court of Saxe-Weissenfels, where he made frequent visits.

Dr. Haendel was an estimable, respectable citizen, but possessed no musical ability. He looked upon music as an elegant art and fine amusement, which had for its object nothing better than mere entertainment and pleasure.

He and his good wife were very ambitious for the welfare of their children, and when their second son, George Frederick, was born, Feb. 23, 1685, they decided he should become a lawyer "so as to attend to the serious affairs of life."

At a very early age, however, little George showed talent and great fondness for music and musical sounds. His parents, unmusical themselves, could not appreciate the child's feelings and desires; they frowned upon them and opposed them so far as to keep him out of public school, fearing he might learn to sing the scale. The father even forbade his son to play any musical instrument.

In spite of such strong opposition, little Haendel, aided by his nurse, hid a poor spinet (an early form of the pianoforte) in the garret, where he went when the family slept and taught himself how to play.

He was finally discovered and his father was greatly displeased.

At another time, when Dr. Haendel was going for a visit to the palace of the Duke of Saxe-Weissenfels, little George, knowing that the duke was a patron of music and had in the ducal chapel a beautiful organ which was used for church services, begged his father to take him along. The old doctor refused to grant the privilege, fearing it might encourage in the child's heart a greater desire for music.

As the carriage disappeared down the roadway young George, who was at this time only 8 years old, was determined to go to Saxe-Weissenfels. He ran pell-mell after the carriage calling "Papa, papa, let me go." As his father turned to look from the carriage window he saw the little fellow running with all his might down the dusty road. He ordered the driver to stop and though indignant at what he considered disobedience on the part of his son, allowed him to get into the vehicle and accompany him to the palace.

What a happy, triumphant little boy he was!

It was a great event in his young life to visit the court of Saxe-Weissenfels. He was dazzled and delighted with all he saw, and made friends with the members of the duke's choir. The great organ was a marvel to him, and his joy was unbounded when he was allowed to play on it. Every one was astonished at the wonderful genius of the little boy, and the duke gave him a generous sum of money to help pay for a musical education.

Dr. Haendel was indignant at the idea of his son becoming a musician, but followed the duke's command and took him back to Halle, where he began to study with Wilhelm Zachau, organist and composer.

Young Haendel was an industrious boy



GEORGE FREDERICK HAENDEL. "Wonder Child of Halle" could not be kept from musical instrument as little boy.

and worked eagerly to master the difficult music he was given to study. He assisted his teacher in the care of the organ services and wrote a church cantata for every Sunday during a period of three years. His rapidity in musical composition was amazing. At the age of 11 years he composed sonatas which were remarkable for their depth of feeling. His favorite instrument was the oboe, for which he wrote these early compositions.

While studying diligently his composition work, he practised untiringly on the clavier and organ and showed the true German spirit for this phase of musical art. He developed with wonderful rapidity into an excellent performer on his much-beloved instrument, the organ.

After his master had trained him to the best of his ability, the "wonder-child of Halle" went to Berlin, where he met the famous Italian composers Bononcini and Ariosti. They recognized the genius of the young German boy, but were jealous of him. The Elector Frederick and Electress Sophie Charlotte of the Berlin court were patrons of music, and were deeply impressed by the mature mind and skilful playing of young Haendel.

After this memorable visit to Berlin, Haendel returned to Halle and for two years studied at the university in order to please his father. While pursuing this course he filled the position of organist at the Calvinistic cathedral, for which he received a salary of about \$50.

When he attained the age of 18, Haendel was determined to learn the condition of musical matters in the world at large. He went to Hamburg and then on to Italy, "the fountain-head of opera and song." He devoted seven years to composing opera in Florence and Rome, then went to England, where he spent the remainder of his life. He never returned to Germany except for brief visits. Although Haendel was a true

German, his greatest and most valuable works in musical composition were done in England and Ireland. He lived for 34 years at 57 Lower Brook street, Hanover square, London, where he worked and overcame great trials of life.

As a man, Haendel is said to have possessed many whims and some disagreeable faults; but he was generous and had a tender regard for friends, forsaken children. He gave liberally of his earnings to charitable purposes, one of which was the Foundling hospital in London, and although he may have shown a rough exterior, he possessed a noble, compassionate heart that beat sympathetically for the poor, helpless little ones cast adrift in the world.

As a composer of the oratorio, George Frederick Haendel was a genius so colossal and massive he stood on solitary heights without a rival. He clothed the sacred text of his oratorios with music of such dramatic force that he was able to dispense with all scenery and stage effects. As an instrumental composer and organist he was the rival of Bach, and has never been surpassed in his treatment of sacred music. When writing his greatest work, the "Messiah," he said: "I did think I saw all heaven before me and the great God himself."

By embodying the spirit of Protestantism in music, Haendel aroused the admiration of all the Anglo-Saxon race. By introducing choral and instrumental music, by creating new forms and remodeling old ones, by making the words in the story subordinate to a pure musical purpose, he molded the public mind to understand and love oratorio, until now it has become a joy to all lovers of the sublime and beautiful in the divine art of music. He struggled along with operatic composition; but it is with the oratorio his name became illustrious for all time. "In the 'Messiah,'" Haendel realized the noble humanity which was the ideal of his art.

The stormy career of his life closed with 10 years of peace and beauty. He did not have the sense of sight; but he met the seeming material loss with bravery and resignation. One day in 1750, he fell asleep according to his life-long wish "in the hope of meeting his Lord and Saviour on the day of his resurrection."

The life of Haendel may be divided into three periods:

The preparatory period, extending from childhood to 1720.

The operative period, extending from 1720 to 1737.

The oratorio period, extending from 1737 to 1759.

An image of his own life is found in his last work (1757) "The Triumph of Time and Truth," an allegorical drama, in which Beauty and Pleasure stand upon one side, Time and Counsel on the other. Which of the two pairs shall finally win the day is to be shown. Deceit places herself near Beauty and Pleasure and tries to blind their eyes to the brevity of all delights and the earnestness of life; but in the end, Beauty and Pleasure heed the warnings of Time and Counsel and turn at last to Truth.

In the mighty choruses of Haendel's oratorios we are aroused by the portrayal of the great events in the world's history, by legends full of the deepest symbolism, and by lofty purposes extending to the life, sufferings and resurrection of Jesus.

RUSSIAN DANCERS AT THE OPERA.

At the Boston opera house performance of Tuesday evening the Russian dancers gave the entire bill. Mlle. Pavlova and Mr. Mordkin had great individual success, and the entertainment as a whole won from a crowded house enthusiasm for its spontaneity of technique, and beautiful color effects. The program, which included the romantic ballet "Giselle," which has been described in detail in these columns, was as follows:

Part I.—"Giselle," Mlle. Anna Pavlova, M. Mikail Mordkin, M. Veronine West, M. Sergei Morosoff, M. Kyprian Barboe, Mlle. Bronislava Pajtzkaia, Mlle. Philis Brown, Mlle. Alina Schmolz. "Part II.—Polish dances (Glinka and Glazounov), Mlle. Pajtzkaia, Mlle. Hilda Bowkowitzka, Stanislaw Kuhn, Stanislava Paskovietzka, Morosoff, Trojanowski and West; pas de deux (Drigo), M. Mordkin, Mlle. Pavlova; gypsy dances (Dargomizski), Mlle. Kuhn, Bronislava, M. Trojanowski, Morosoff; Russian dances (Tchaikowski), Mlle. Pajtzkaia; variations (Tchaikowski), M. Mordkin; Rhapsodie Hongroise (Liszt), Mlle. Pajtzkaia, Bronislava, Kuhn, Paskovietzka and Schmolz, M. Barboe, Morosoff, Trojanowski and West; Bachanale (Glazounov), Mlle. Pavlova and M. Mordkin and entire corps.

MUSIC AND DRAMATIC ART

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Willard Flint

Eminent authority on Voice Training and Interpretation. Nearly 20 years' experience divided between teaching and singing with the best choral societies in the country. Studio, 160 Boylston St., Boston.

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Lillian French Read, Soprano

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ERNEST V. MARSH. VIOLIN AND HARMONY. 341 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON.

In Shops of Those Who Advertise With Us

The man or the woman who does not care for dolls is in a sorry way. It would give him no pleasure to go to the Caleb Plummer Paradise for Dolls at 25 Winter street, and he would not care at all to know about it. The rest of the men and women, big and little, however, will be glad to know there is such a place, that there dolls can be bought which look as though they had come, as literally they have, straight from a paradise of dolls. Here, too, other dolls torn away for a few brief moments from a too close personal attachment, may emerge once more rejuvenated after a short stay there.

At their paradise the dolls are dressed as per special order, they have their hair curled, are provided with sleeping eyes, have missing members restored and are otherwise put in shape after a loving but untoward experience with the ways of the world. Houses, furniture and clothing also may be procured for them here; each piece warranted to be all the most exacting dolly could want.

The business which George W. Hazen so successfully carried on for 50 years, his friends and patrons will be glad to know will be continued by his daughter, Mrs. Alice Hazen Claire. The reputation which he established as a chronometer watchmaker his daughter will endeavor to maintain with the highest grade of workmen and class of goods carried. The business has been moved recently to 9 Hamilton place, opposite the Park street church, room 5.

It is not often that there is a special sale of men's hosiery that reaches any great proportions. The one now going on at Raymond's, 354 Washington street, is an exception to the rule. A large proportion of the hose are all of the S. H. & W. brand. An indication of their class may be taken from these statements: silk half hose, double heel and sole, are placed on sale at 25 cents a pair; the I. & R. Morley's English cashmere in all colors are offered at 15 cents a pair; domestic socks are 15 and 19 cents regularly, are 10 cents a pair for this sale and the domestic socks regularly sold for 10 and 12½ cents are marked 5 cents a pair.

The entire fourth floor of Chandler & Co. has been given over to the display and sale of furs which have been purchased from the great French house of Revillon Freres. Perhaps no finer fur garments are put out than those of this firm. Their establishment on the Rue de Rivoli in Paris is one of the finest in the world, and their branches on Regent street, London, and Thirty-fourth street, opposite the Waldorf Astoria, New York, are close rivals to it. This sale probably presents the largest single purchase of fine furs ever shown in Boston. Discounts of 10 and 15 per cent at the end of the manufacturers' season are common, but discounts of 50 per cent are most unusual.

Included in the sale are coats of Hudson seal, the full length, straight line

garment; real Alaska seal coats, jet black caracul coats, Russian pony coats both black and natural colored, near seal, marmot and raccoon coats, white coney coats, scarfs, shawls, peleries, stoles, muffs and sets of black lynx, pointed fox, black wolf, blue wolf, natural raccoon, black raccoon, sable and Isabella fox, mink, skunk, Persian lamb, sable squirrel, opossum, etc.

It is the custom of the Leopold Morse Company to have a general mark-down sale of all goods during January and July. The one now in progress they declare to have met with a quicker and more appreciative response than any previous sale in their history. Their custom of leaving the original price on each garment is of interest to the purchaser. February is a month of special sales, announcements of which will be made later. The Morse store is on Adams square.

Many persons will be glad to take advantage of the clearance sale of slightly used pianos and piano players which opens today at the factory sales-room of Chickering & Sons, 791 Tremont street, corner Northampton, near Massachusetts avenue. The constantly increasing demand for new Chickering pianos, especially during the holidays, brings to the company in exchange as part payment many slightly used Chickering and other good pianos of various makes. These have all been rebuilt in their own shops and are offered at prices sufficiently attractive to sell them quickly. These other makes include the Haines Bros., Ivers & Pond, Everett and Brewster.

The Melzar Smith Company began yesterday their half yearly sale of fine haberdashery. Imported madras and cheviot negligee shirts that have been selling for \$2.50 and \$3 are marked down to \$1.85. Madras shirts, some having soft and some stiff collars; that were \$2 and \$2.50 are now \$1.65. Shirts that were \$2 are now \$1.15. Pajamas, silk knitted motor scarfs, silk half hose, waistcoats, etc., are marked at 25 per cent less than the regular prices. The store is at 78 Boylston street.

The half yearly shirt sale of Brown, King & Company is in progress at their store, 407-411 Washington street. Shirts that have been \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2 and \$2.25 are marked for this sale at the uniform price of \$1.15. The \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50 qualities are marked \$1.65. The materials are of percale, madras and flannel. All are made coat style with starched or soft cuffs.

A fine stock of account books of all kinds is carried by F. W. Barry, Beale & Co., 108 and 110 Washington street. Special books are made to order for those who do not find their particular needs met by the large line of regular goods. Stationery of all kinds is carried and printing of a high order is done.

MINSTREL SHOW IS PROVIDED FOR NEWS DELIVERERS

Hotel and Railroad Company's Mutual Relief and Benefit Association Gives Entertainment.

Newspaper deliverers enjoyed the fifth annual minstrel show in Jordan hall of the Hotel & Railroad News Company's Mutual Relief and Benefit Association Tuesday evening.

The show was a two-act playlet, "The College Boys," written and staged by Ernest L. Drew.

The principals in the playlet were J. Charles MacNeill, John F. Kelly, Ernest L. Drew, C. A. Tupper, Harry Walker, Charles Madden.

The act offered opportunities for solos by Messrs. Tupper and Drew and for singing by a quartet composed of L. E. Baldwin, R. T. Hatch, W. A. Chandler and F. H. Lawton.

Others taking part in it were Charles Madden, John King, J. J. Sullivan, William Donnelly, P. J. Sullivan and N. G. Greene.

The minstrel show part was directed by A. A. Babcock, aided by E. L. Drew, G. W. Morrison, W. H. Donnelly, G. W. Watson, Cliff Rogers and W. H. Campbell. Some of the fun had the local color of Newspaper row and Pi alley, and all was received with full appreciation by the audience.

The chorus included John F. Kelly, J. Hogan, Robert Brown, James Sheehan, Clifton M. Rogers, W. C. Menard, Charles Greenlaw, C. A. Tupper, G. W. Watson, J. J. Sullivan, George W. McCurdy, George W. Morrison, F. Schierv, N. G. Greene, E. W. Gaylor, A. A. Babcock, M. T. Osborne, L. Vogel, F. A. Abbott, William Campbell, Charles Handy, W. E. Clahane, F. Fryatt, Arthur Simpson, A. D. Morse, E. E. Wetmore, William Foley, J. McGee, P. Sullivan, H. MacMasters, William H. Campbell, J. F. Woods, William Breen, John La Gallie, C. Gilman, J. J. McKen, C. Schuler, J. J. Doherty, A. Totty, J. Wall, C. Chadwick, H. Beech, T. Foley, Walter Campbell, F. Casneau, F. Donahue, W. H. Donnelly, A. Frazier, A. Graziano, J. A. Churchward, T. Gately, P. H. Meahan, J. A. Finn, L. August, William Klaus, J. King, M. Russell, Leo Russell, J. Prunty, W. Madden, Charles Madden, T. O'Connor, W. Tighe, W. O. R. Ryan, H. J. Totty, A. Gardner, William Pye, H. De Bruyn, J. J. Mulcahy.

EVERETT HIGH IN DEBATE LEAGUE

Everett high school will accept the challenges of four schools for a series of joint debates for the championship of New England. Everett has held the title for two years. Debates are being arranged with the Providence (R. I.) classical high school, to take place at Providence late in February, and with Brockton, Somerville and Newton high schools during the spring months.

The debaters against Providence are Merritt V. Hughes, Clyde R. Chandler and C. B. Gardner, with Robert F. Lybeck as alternate.

MUSICAL ARTISTS

GEORGE Distinguished American Concert Tenor. Address 5078 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago.

HAMLIN Will coach singers when concert engagements permit.

"They cost more: try them and see why" is the slogan used to introduce the DEERFOOT SAUSAGE thirty years ago. The statement is true—the invitation is still open.



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are made at

Southborough, Mass., of little pigs and choice spices especially grown for us.

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MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

"HOME, SWEET HOME."

Under the fair wild flowers blow Under the southern palm; Under the northern pines the snow Lies hushed in the forest's calm.

Soft as a dream the blue sea laves The sands of the southern shore; Bold as a Norseman break the waves On the coast of Labrador.

Shimmering-leaved magnolias gleam Under the southern moon; Naked, the northland orchards dream Joys that are theirs in June.

Far in the south the breath of spring, Sweet with the orange, waits; Far in the north the glad lakes ring With the song of the silver skates.

Some, where the birds sing all year round, And some, where the heart's bright fire Laughs at the winter's storm, have found Their land of the heart's desire.

NATURALISTS

tell us that the chameleon can change its color to suit whatever may be the prevailing hue of its surroundings. At first thought a good many persons are disposed to doubt this well-established fact in the realm of natural history. However, when one dwells on the thought, this achievement of the chameleon does not seem so wonderful, after all. Even the most casual student of human nature must have observed with what seeming ease and alacrity human beings are able to change their cast of mind to harmonize with the prevailing color of the thought about them. This very common human trait is thus set forth by Shakespeare:

Hamlet—Do you see yonder cloud that's almost in shape of a camel?

G. A. R. IS SEEKING INCORPORATION IN COMING CONGRESS

Congress will be asked at the next session to incorporate the Grand Army of the Republic.

John E. Gilman, of Boston, commander in chief, has appointed a committee, consisting of Robert R. Beath and James Tanner, past commanders in chief, to apply for incorporation.

The commander in chief, in his general order, asks the veterans to show the public how much they honor the memory of Washington and Lincoln by observing in some fitting manner their anniversaries.

The following New Englanders have been appointed assistant inspectors general: George W. Darnan, New Haven; Cyrus T. Wardwell, Oxford, Me.; William H. Estey, Cambridge; Charles R. Parsons, Concord, N. H.; George H. Cheek, Pawtucket, R. I.; W. H. Miles, Townsend, Vt.

WAKEFIELD CLASS IS FOR ECONOMY

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Pupils of the high school here are taking steps to cut the cost of graduating and to spend the money thus saved for an educational trip to Washington. A meeting of the class will be called Thursday or Friday to hear the report of a committee appointed to inquire into the cost of costumes for both girls and boys that will be serviceable yet not so expensive as graduation suits and gowns worn in the past. Practically all the girls have voted to dispense with carriages and flowers. There is also general sentiment in favor of abolishing the exchange of photographs, substituting instead a group picture of the class and high school building. This will also be voted on at the meeting. Twenty members of the class have agreed to join in a trip to Washington starting Feb. 25 and returning Mar. 6 or 7.

LABOR FAVORS VOTES FOR WOMEN.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—At its annual meeting here Tuesday the Kentucky State Federation of Labor unanimously voted in favor of granting suffrage to women, thus reaffirming similar action by the American Federation of Labor.

HARTFORD WANTS BOY SCOUTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A committee of business men from Hartford, Conn., has asked Edward Lamphire and T. W. Burgess, leaders in the boy scout movement here, to visit Hartford and explain the details of the organization.

OPPORTUNITY.

SAID Yesterday to Tomorrow: "When I was young, like you, I, too, was fond of boasting Of all I meant to do. But while I fell a-dreaming Along the pleasant way, Before I scarcely knew it I found I was Today!"

"And as Today, so quickly My little course was run. I had not time to finish One half the things begun. Would I could try it over, But I can't do so back; A Yesterday, forever, I now must be, alas!"

"And, so, my good Tomorrow, If you would make a name That History shall cherish Upon its roll of fame, Be all prepared and ready Your noblest part to play In those few fleeting hours When you shall be Today!"

AMUSEMENTS

Boston Opera House

HENRY RUSSELL, Managing Director. Regular Prices \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00.

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Friday, Jan. 13, at 8, RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Lipkowska, Leveroni, Savage, G. Fisher, Swartz, M. Constatino, Baklanoff, Mardones, Ferrel, Puleal, Hudry, Glaccone, Cond. Goodrich.

Sat. Mat., Jan. 14, at 2, CARMEN. Mmes. Gay, Nielsen, R. Fisher, Roberts, Casson, M. Zenatello, Baklanoff, Deaux, Glaccone, Gantvoort, Letol. Cond. Andre-Capry, Ferrel, Cond. Moranzoni.

Sat. Eve., Jan. 14, at 8, at popular prices, from \$5 to \$1.50, Tosca. Mmes. Derynne, G. Fisher, M. Constatino, Polace, Ferrel, Tavecchia, Glaccone, Puleal, Hudry, Cond. Moranzoni.

Monday, Jan. 16, at 8, LA TRAVIATA. Mmes. Lipkowska, G. Fisher, R. Fisher, M. Jadowkier, Amato, Glaccone, Puleal, Hudry, Cond. Moranzoni.

Tuesday, Jan. 17, at 8, First Performance of Puccini's Opera The Girl of the Golden West (La Fanciulla del West). Founded on the drama written by David Belasco.

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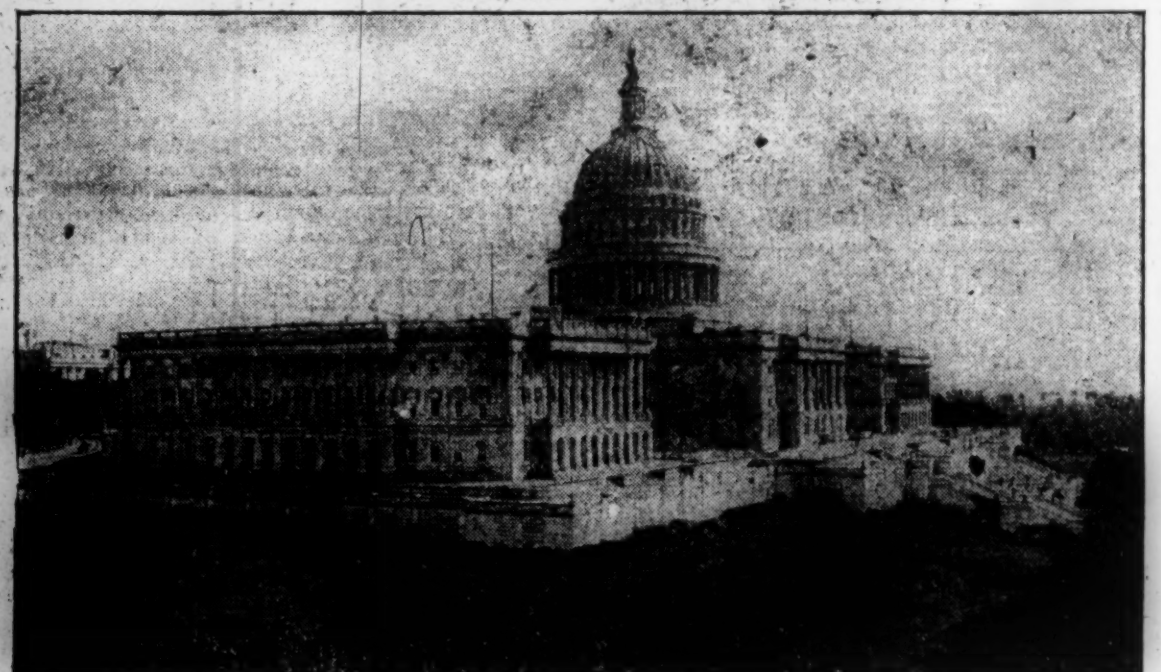
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First of series of articles dealing with story of states takes up national capital with description of its buildings.



NATIONAL CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

One of the world's most commanding specimens of architecture, 751 feet in length, from 121 to 324 in breadth, and covering nearly 3½ acres. The top of the statue of Liberty above the dome is 307 feet from the ground.

THE total area of the United States, including the noncontiguous territory, is now fully five times that of the original 13 colonies. There have been 13 additions to the original territory of the Union, including Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, one of the Samoan islands and Guam, in the Pacific, and Porto Rico and Pine Islands, in the West Indies, and the Panama Canal Zone. The number of states has reached 48.

The story of their admission and their progress is interesting. It will be told in The Monitor during the present year. The original 13 states will be taken up first, and then the others in the order of their admission. It is not the intention to give a detailed history, but rather to present some of the leading facts pertaining to the past of the various commonwealths, to state their extent and their advantages, to tell of their products and their prospects.

When the United States were consolidated into a government there were 13 states which agreed to go into it "for a more perfect union." These were Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina and Rhode Island.

Vermont was the first state admitted to the Union after it became a union; that was in 1791. Kentucky joined in 1792, and Tennessee in 1796. That made the Union a body of 16 states when the nineteenth century began.

Ohio came in 1803, but was never formally "admitted" and proclaimed. Then came Louisiana in 1812, Indiana in 1816, Mississippi in 1817, Illinois in 1818, Alabama in 1819, Maine in 1820, and Missouri in 1821. The Union then consisted of 24 states.

Colorado in 1876; North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington all came in in 1889; Idaho and Wyoming in 1890, Utah in 1896 and Oklahoma in 1907. Congress voted for the admission of the two territories of Arizona and New Mexico in 1910.

Texas is the largest state, with an area of 267,780 square miles, and Rhode Island the smallest, with an area of 1,250 square miles.

The dates given above when the admission of the various states took effect are from the census reports. In many instances the act of admission by Congress was passed on a previous date.

Washington, the seat of government of the United States, forms a part of the District of Columbia, which is under the immediate government of the United States. The city of Washington as a corporation has had no existence since 1871, when Congress abolished the charters of that city and of Georgetown (also within the District of Columbia), and placed the entire district under one government, in charge of three commissioners, appointed by the President. The District of Columbia occupies an area of about 70 square miles, on the northeastern bank of the Potomac river, about 100 miles above its mouth, and at the head of tide and navigation. There are several suburban villages scattered over the district, including Mount Pleasant, Tenallytown, Brightwood, Le Droit Park and Uniontown. The motto of the district is "Justitia omnibus," justice to all.

Washington is one of the most cosmopolitan of cities. Its population is drawn not only from all parts of the United States, but every civilized nation has its representatives there. Its social life is characterized by variety and freedom, and it has become in recent years an American center of thought and letters. The plan of the city was drawn by Major L'Enfant and the city was laid out in accordance therewith by Andrew Elliott. The site was selected in 1790. At that time the greater part of the site lying west of the capital was a morass, well-nigh impassable. The machinery of the government was moved to Washington in 1800, when it was "a

backwoods settlement in the wilderness." It existed principally on paper and the grandeur of the plan only served to emphasize the poverty of the execution. Today our national capital is a magnificent city. Maj. Charles S. Brownell, for five years superintendent of its public buildings, declares that Washington is destined to be the most beautiful city in the world—the world's garden spot and architectural wonder, outranking Paris, long the most beautiful city of Europe.

The Capitol, which stands on an eminence in the eastern part of the city, in the midst of extensive grounds, ranks second to no other structure erected for a similar purpose. It consists of a central building, surmounted by a dome, and flanked by two wings, in which are the chambers of the two houses of Congress. The length of the building is 751 feet, while its breadth ranges in different parts from 121 to 324 feet. It covers nearly 3½ acres of ground. Its extreme height, from the ground to the top of the statue of Liberty, which stands on its dome, is 307 feet. The material of the central building is sandstone, that of the wings marble, while the dome is of iron.

Running westward from the Capitol grounds to the river is a line of public reservations, having a breadth of four squares. Within these extensive grounds are numerous public structures—the botanic gardens, the buildings of the fish commission, the Army Museum, the National Museum, the Smithsonian Institution, the department of agriculture and the Washington monument. The Smithsonian Institution is of brown sandstone, and the monument is of marble, a plain obelisk, 55 feet square at the base and 555 feet in height.

THE LIBRARY ALCOVE

By SAM WALTER FOSS.

MACAULAY'S observation about the civilized New Zealander standing on a broken arch of London bridge has become classical. It may be inferred from Macaulay's phrase that he did not anticipate the civilization of New Zealand until London bridge should become a deserted ruin. But London bridge is as firm and intact as ever and New Zealand is already a highly civilized country. Indeed a larger number of progressive governmental experiments have been introduced in New Zealand than in any other section of the world. But a significant evidence of that country's development is the recent establishment of a library association there. Such an association presupposes a considerable number of public libraries already in operation.

Mr. Baillie, librarian of Wellington, attended the conference of the American Library Association two years ago and afterward visited many of the principal libraries of the country. He impressed everybody who met him with his zeal and open-mindedness. The New Zealand Library Association is doubtless largely due to this visit.

Public libraries and the public library spirit is thus rapidly spreading over the world. In England, in Canada and in Australia the library movement is making rapid progress. Most of the northern states of the United States have public libraries in all their larger cities and towns. The southern states are at length awakening to the importance of the movement. In a late issue of the Montgomery Advertiser a detailed statement of the library situation in Alabama is given. This article is surprising to a person who investigated the matter of libraries in Alabama 15 years ago. At that time there were no public libraries discoverable, to a casual observer, in the state. As far as public libraries were concerned Alabama then was a bookless state. Now there are many libraries, housed in fine buildings, in all sections of the state. There are substantial library structures in Montgomery, Birmingham, Eufaula, Bessemer, Gadsden, Talladega, Troy, Decatur, Selma, Alabama City, Avondale, Normal and Livingston. Besides these there are now several other libraries under consideration.

What is here said of Alabama can be said with equal truth of most of the other southern states. A great impetus was given to the library spirit in Georgia when the American Library Association met in Atlanta in 1899. Though public libraries in the southern states are few when compared to the Massachusetts standard, in which state there is a public library of some kind in every town, yet the library heaven is working and working powerfully in the South, and tremendous advance may be looked for during the next generation.

It will be noted that the countries enumerated above are English speaking countries. The Latin races as a rule have not yet caught the public library spirit. These peoples in their public expenditures manifest themselves in art rather than in books. Galleries, museums and fine architecture are the means through which they appeal to the higher

natures of the people. The Anglo-Saxon race has much to learn of them in this respect. They have undoubtedly raised their peoples to higher levels of taste and to purer conceptions of the beautiful and ideal through just such agencies. This can be seen by the large number of Italian libraries who visit our museums of fine arts. The work of these men is usually of the most menial kind, their homes are wretched, their daily lives monotonous and contracted. But their native country, though it has oppressed and impoverished them, taught them the love of art and made them familiar with the world's great masters.

But there is every indication of an intellectual new birth among the Latin races. In Italy and Austria, in Portugal and Spain, the lethargic minds of the people are suddenly awakening. This is due to the fact that new thoughts are flying about the world; and new thoughts cannot be inhibited by national boundaries or racial prejudices. The great thoughts of the great thinkers preserved in books are beginning to do their perfect work.

This intellectual new birth will be followed by the establishment of public libraries and they will lend new impetus to a movement already well under way. We shall look first for the gradual establishment of public libraries in the Latin countries of America. Such a movement already has a considerable number of champions in Mexico. Such progressive countries as Brazil, Chile and Argentina are already ripe for the new campaign against ignorance and intellectual stagnation. Central and South America in this way will really become Americanized and form a new sisterhood of enlightened republics.

But there is still much work to be done, even in the older sections of the United States. Public libraries may be numerous and readers still be few. The problem of the distribution of public books among all the people has not yet been fully solved. It will not be solved until all the inhabitants of the most isolated localities can obtain books as easily as the residents of the large cities. We should aim at no lesser ideal than this—that the citizen of any locality should have intellectual privileges equal to the privileges of the citizen of any other locality. It is a big work, but it is sure to be accomplished.

SENATOR CLAPP MAY MOVE UP

WASHINGTON—The passing of Senator Elkins of West Virginia will in all probability make Senator Clapp of Minnesota the chairman of the Senate committee on interstate commerce, one of the most important committees of either house.

The ranking member of the committee is Senator Cullum of Illinois, who, however, is chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and will not care to make a change to interstate commerce. Next after Mr. Cullum come Senators Aldrich of Rhode Island and Keane of New Jersey, both of whom retire on March 4. Then comes Senator Clapp.

Whether the Minnesota, who is about to be re-elected for another term of six years, will care for this chairmanship is not known, but it is assumed that he will give up his chairmanship of the committee on Indian affairs in order to get it.

STOCKHOLDERS ENJOIN EXPERT

PITTSBURGH—Claiming protection for their investments of \$1,500,000, Pittsburgh men had a temporary injunction issued Friday against Prof. Reginald A. Fessenden of the National Electric Signal Company, and a resident of Brant Rock, Mass., and Washington.

These Pittsburgh stockholders, who are connected with Mr. Fessenden in many different enterprises and who Friday made the protest, are T. Hart Given, president of the Farmers Deposit National Bank of Pittsburgh; Hay Walker, Jr., another Pittsburgh business man;

Judge James H. Reed, one of the United States Steel Corporation counsel, and D. S. Wolcott.

The temporary injunction enjoins Mr. Fessenden from "interfering with the granting of certain patents" in which the petitioners are interested. It is set forth that Mr. Fessenden is interested with the petitioners in the granting of about 90 different patents, many of them in connection with wireless telegraphy.

RAISE \$450,000 FOR WOOSTER.

WOOSTER, O.—President Holden of Wooster University announces that \$450,000 has been raised for the university, thus meeting the condition imposed by the general education board of New York to gain the board's appropriation of \$150,000.

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HARRY SEYMOUR ROSS, Dean. Chickering Hall, Huntington Ave., Boston.

PANAMA MINISTER ON WAY.

PANAMA—Advisers received here state that Belisario Porras, the new Panama minister to the United States, has left Costa Rica, and is on his way to Washington to take charge of the legation. Two of the leading Liberal organs announce the candidacy of Porras for the presidency in 1912.

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I shall be pleased to welcome you to my new rooms. You will find a carefully selected stock of imported, with a few good domestic, materials for ladies' suits and coats for immediate wear in warmer climates, as well as for spring wear at home.

It is a pleasure to thank you for past favors, and to extend hearty wishes for the coming year; may you find it full of good in its various expressions.

During January and February I give a full season discount of \$10 on every suit.

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CULTIVATION—
AND EXPORT OF
DUTCH BULBS

THE Dutch bulb growers are organized in a general federation which now numbers nearly 3000 members and is divided into 37 local groups. A paper is published twice a week, weekly exchanges are held during the trade season, novelties are examined and reported upon by a committee of judges and a trade council inquires into and decides all trade differences.

Since 1750 the cultivation and export of bulbs have been regularly carried on in Holland, says the Journal of the Irish department of agriculture. The trade reached its present enormous proportions the last decade of the nineteenth century. The bulb-growing industry was first confined to Harlem and its vicinity, but has gradually extended wherever a suitable piece of land was available. In order to grow bulbs meadows have been transformed and dunes leveled. The prepara-

tion of land for this purpose is often very costly, and the value of the best plots varies from \$1557 to \$2433 an acre. The export statistics of the industry, which have been carefully kept since 1897, show that the total export has very largely increased in the last 10 years. The value of this export cannot now be less than \$3,893,200. England is still Holland's best customer for bulbs, taking nearly 40 per cent of the total export. The number of bulb exporting firms in Holland is about 200; there are also over 2500 growers who do not export directly, but send their product through the larger firms. The number of persons employed in the bulb industry is estimated at 4000.

Evening Wrap

A lovely evening wrap is made of pompadour silk. The flowers are immense pink roses made to form a five-inch stripe and between the rose stripes a broad band of black. The immense shawl collar and cuffs are of white fox.—Philadelphia Times.

HAT ORNAMENTS

THE black hat, of course, is all the thing. And it must by all means have a black-and-white ornament.

Most of these ornaments can be made at home very inexpensively. For which reason listen well to their kinds, says the Philadelphia North American.

Satin quills, with velvet midriffs.

Cockades in alternate stripes of black and white.

Kid ornaments in all manner of shapes and sizes. (And a white kidskin two feet square costs 77 cents.)

Pompons which are nothing but loops upon loops of knitting zephyr.

Cut felt ornaments—15 cents for a very wide eighth of a yard of felt.

Velvet flowers, white, their petals outlined with black beads.

Stiff little bows of narrow grosgrain ribbon, for wear with tailored hats.

PLEA FOR THE PINAFORE

Pretty ones made for little Newport maidens.

THE small girl of modern days, denied the privilege of a freshly ironed pinafore, misses not a little. Most of us grown-ups remember the gala occasions when, there being company in the drawing room, we were summoned down stairs, our hair being first hastily and sleekly brushed and a fresh pinafore slipped on over our dark frock.

To this day the English girl has her pinafores—some for school, some for the nursery at home, some for the garden and very particular affairs of white dimity with engaging frills for wear over the Sunday frock. Few little American girls, however, especially if they be town-bred, know anything about pinafores, and just as that badge of sweet feminine domesticity, the apron, has been banished from milady's sartorial, so has it disappeared from the nursery. Last summer at Newport a very important little girl—judging from a fashionable standpoint—wore the most bewitching pinafores over her inexpensive little frocks of gingham and chambray. They were all built on the same plan. They were of fine white dimity in cross-barred and striped patterns and fitted the slender little figure easily across the shoulders, while flaring prettily out over the skirt, which showed an inch or two below the pinafore hem.

The neck was cut in Dutch style and finished with a turned-down collar, with rounded corners at front and back, and the moderately full sleeve was gathered into a buttoned cuff just below the elbow. Collar, cuffs, the delightful pockets at the front of the pinafore and the ends of the long sash that tied at the back, were all trimmed with narrow fine embroidery. A few of the pinafores were of handkerchief linen, with hand-embroidered scallops instead of machine embroidery trimming.

Kate Greenaway figures, printed on brown Holland and blue galatea delight the small girls who don these ready-for-business affairs over dainty frocks, says the Sacramento Union. These aprons are also suitable for home wear and they are so easy to make and so useful in protecting pretty frocks during such strenuous employments as making sand pies, weeding the garden or helping cook on baking day, that every little girl ought to have half a dozen.

Kate Greenaway figures, teddy bears, flocks of snow-white geese and other pictures dear to the childish heart are now to be obtained on outing flannel for bath gowns and pajamas. Creeping rugs and crib blankets for the baby may also be made of this entertaining fabric. Many mothers put the little girl, as well as her squall brother, into cozy pajamas through the winter months, and these

COMBINING OF REMNANTS

Helpful ideas for girls who make their own clothes.

GIRLS who make their own dresses find the most difficult sewing tasks quite easy when they study the various stitches and many schemes of the professional dressmaker. The latter has invented ways and means of making the hard tasks easy and any young girl with a little study can follow her methods. A regular course in dressmaking is always of value to a girl even though she does not earn her living by it.

Nearly all of the stores nowadays carry packages of embroidery. The package or big envelope contains the material for the article already stamped and the cotton or silk for working it. This allows a great saving of time, since the purchaser is not forced to buy material, search for a pattern, order it stamped and then select the silk. These packages are inexpensive and of great aid to the girl who is her own dressmaker. Among the articles contained in the packages are corset covers, aprons, baby's caps, sofa pillows, etc. Many papers nowadays also include embroidery patterns in their Sunday issues—these can be easily copied.

It is quite easy at the present time to understand the liking for Paisley. The softness of the silks is well contrasted with the metallic lines that run in and out. A very pretty gown for a young girl is in Paisley and foulard, the latter of gray and the palest mauve, the former in several tones of mauve and heliotrope, and a purple so dark as to be almost black. This last is sparingly introduced in very fine lines that meander through the remainder of the pattern. The whole of the bodice and the upper part of the sleeves are of Paisley and a deep band around the skirt as well, the upper part being foulard. Whenever the two materials meet there is a piping of deep purple. A yoke of satin stitch embroidery on tucked net, carried up on a high collar, gives the touch of white so essential to this kind of a dress.

The girl who has a pretty skirt is no doubt happy over the fact that pretty shirt waists are again in vogue this winter. Fashion decrees that the waist must match the color of the skirt, or at least that the dominant color must match. But the girl must exercise good taste in the selection. If she is short and wishes to give herself the appearance of greater height, she should have the waist and

belt match the skirt. But if she is tall and desires to decrease the appearance of height, she should wear a plaid waist or one of the Persian pattern in which the color of the skirt is the chief tone. A good idea is to sew a lace ruching about three inches wide on one side of the double box-plait on the front of the waist. Many of the latest waists are trimmed with tiny buttons the color of the dominating shade.

The plaited skirt, with plaits sewed just below the hip line, may be made over by sewing the plaits down nearly to the knees and putting a trimming band straight around just above the knees. Take out any extra fullness in the skirt to bring it to the required width, as they are now being worn quite narrow. One woman who had a plaited white wool skirt and a plaited brown skirt made two pretty skirts from them. Having none of the material of the skirts left, she bought a pretty trimming band to match and sewed it in place. There was no bungling look about them, either, such as sometimes marks the made-over garment. The skirts were new in-cut. The band at the bottom of the skirt affords a most excellent opportunity to use a last season's gown which is otherwise a little out of date.

One clever girl who had three remnants, none of them large enough to make a gown, solved the problem by combining them, says the Fall River Herald. They were white batiste, plain lavender linen and checked lavender and white linen of the same shade. The batiste formed the short-bellied sleeves and the puffy baby blouse. The lavender, of which she had the most, was made into a plain-gored skirt. Cuffs, girdle and pointed straps down the skirt were made of the checked material piped with lavender. The round, low neck was finished by a plain strip of lavender embroidery about six inches in length. The frock was as dainty and pretty as could be, and yet it was fashioned from a judicious choice of remnants. The possible color combinations are endless. A very pretty combination is old rose and green with a striped or checked material. Other combinations are blue and gray, and gray and pink.

The little boleros and yoke-pieces worn so much may be fashioned from short remnants to be picked up now at bargain prices.

GEISHA BOW IS ADAPTED TO THE PRESENT STYLES

IN every style there is traceable an influence slightly mental. It may be due to the realization of the beauties of some eastern styles. I think that the enthusiasm of Paul Poiret, the Paris designer, has been responsible for the prominence that Japanese line and coloring have been given, says a writer in the Philadelphia North American.

On many dresses for afternoon and evening there appear now butterfly bows. By some they are called geisha bows—by all they are judged charming. These are rather large, and are flat and are placed at the back of the gowns. They give a comforting thought that there are no gaps at the junction of the bodices.

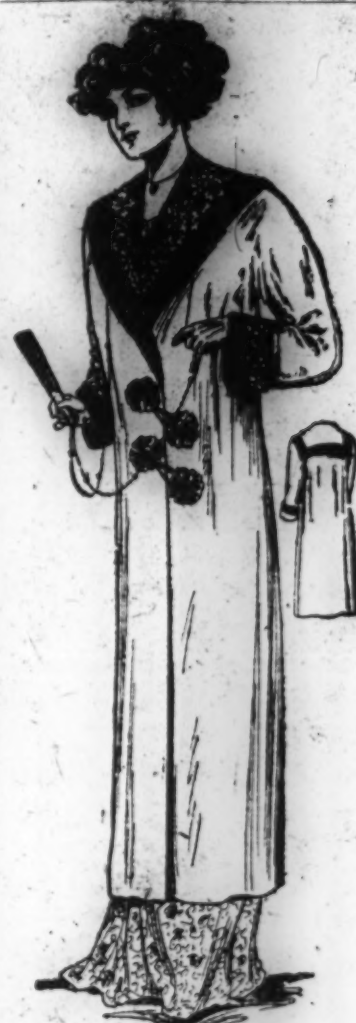
Any material is used by makers to exemplify this idea. Black velvet is good, colored silks are much used, and all kinds of metallic tissues and beaded nets can be formed into these ornaments.

For the high line so prominent in dress at present the geisha bow is particularly adapted. It accentuates the short effect yet preserves a flat effect at the back. It is also good for the back of a girlish, a feature that some modistes are emphasizing.

The Japanese bow can be large or small, and is so easily made that even the woman who declares that she has no "knack" at tying bows can fashion one. At any rate, the flat, broad bow is one more effective decoration for the back of a gown and combines beauty with novelty.

SMART EVENING COAT

Broadcloth, with collars and cuffs of satin overlaid with velvet.



THE long, loose evening coat is exceedingly smart one, and this cut in one with the sleeves is pronounced favorite. In the illustration shown made of light colored broadcloth with lace and cuffs of velvet.

The combination is smart and some, but the coat can be treated great many different ways. It is very handsome made from velvet, satin cloth and wool and black, much liked for evening wraps. Broadcloth can be used in combination with collar of either broadcloth or velvet, or it can be made with cuffs and of the material braided, brodered or trimmed in any way may suit the fancy. In addition other advantages the coat is simple to make, there being only up and shoulder seams. If preferred, fronts can be rounded at their edges.

The quantity of material required the medium size will be 7½ yards wide, 6¼ yards 44 or 4½ yards for broadcloth or other material and down, but if there is neither nor nap, 5¼ yards 44 inches wide will be sufficient. For the collar and will be needed 1 yard 18" or 21" wide, and for the bands of velvet will suffice.

Pattern No. 6840 is cut in three small 34 or 36, medium 38 or 40, 42 or 44, and can be had at the Manton agency or will be sent by Address 132 East Twenty-third New York, or Masonic Temple.

FROCKS FOR THE YOUNG GIRL

Plain ones for school and charming affairs for dancing.

LONG ago mothers ceased struggling with the problem of the little boy's bifurcated garments at home and took to buying the little togs in the ready-made departments, where for very little more than the most of desirable materials made up at home good-looking sailor and Russian suits are procurable; suits made, too, in such a workmanlike, tailored manner that they will outlast three models put together by mother fingers.

This happy emancipation, however, has not until very lately been the privilege of the mother of the little girl. Many women still spend laborious hours over the sewing machine, turning out frocks and undergarments for the small daughter, believing that only by this means can the proper grade of fabrics and trimmings be managed within the stipulated outlay of money. Certainly such a frock may be contrived more cheaply at home, provided the services of a dressmaker are not counted in, and no doubt materials and trimmings will be of a more substantial sort than those used in the ready-made garments; but more than likely the home-made dress will be far behind the ready-made model in smartness and those little touches of style which make for prettiness, individuality and distinction.

Tub frocks have been worn winter and summer by the small girl for several seasons, but for some unaccountable reason this year little wool and mohair dresses seem to be the thing and dozens of delightful models in these fabrics are offered at really wonderfully small prices.

Mohair and sciennine in plain colors are in high favor for such dresses, as these materials are most durable and practical and do not muss or soil readily. The mohair frock, moreover, may be dipped into the tub occasionally for a freshening.

Though velvet, corduroy and broadcloth are being used for handsome frocks in Russian belted style, for ceremonious wear, the school dress is best of some rather plain, lightweight wool material, if not, as has been said, of mohair or sciennine. Serge, panama, prunella, cashmere—all these fabrics in plain colors are suitable; and there are silk and wool plaids and shepherd checks in neutral tones that are gay and cheerful when enlivened with silk piping, fancy buttons, braid and stitching. Velvet trimming is never very satisfactory on a school frock, for dust has a way of settling in the crevices and young girls will seldom give the particular attention with a whisk broom which velvet assuredly needs.

Serge frocks of the middie order are easy to slip on and off, with no extra trouble in the way of collar pins or belt adjustment.

All the small girls now are wearing broad, turned-down collars with cuffs to match with their school frocks—and the cuffs are the most important part of this garniture. It is a labor of love for any mother to keep snowy cuffs on the little sleeves which rub up and down over a school desk all the morning, but these white accessories are so dainty and charming that the trouble is well worth while, says the Sacramento Union.

One may buy deep, turned-down collars with cuffs to match, made of plain white, starched linen, or the sets may be made up at home from handkerchief

linen, the edges being simply hemmed.

A very smartly dressed little maid each morning walks sedately down on Fifth avenue, followed for short blocks of her journey by a staid young footman carrying her and accompanied by her "fraulein" duty it is to deliver her charge into the arms of the fashionable mater where the three "R's" required, wears serge frocks of the simplicity, enlivened only by, blouse cuffs and collars of fine linen. Her which have the air of being cut expensive tailor, fasten down one of the front in Russian fashion, tons being visible, but instead of bona fide Russian blouse this upper garment opens at either far as the waistline where the very broad patent leather belt rather loosely. The whole frock, looks loose and gives an effect of slenderness, and the white turn collar and broad cuffs are smart.

Accorded plaiting is much in dancing school and party frocks usually the plaited material is mounted over very thin, soft, satin.

The incessant baby blu and p corded by custom and propriety little girl, are often varied now to own color or delicate green. Some slips of colored silk add greatly attractiveness of a simple lingerie and with colored ribbons of quality and in the same dainty produce a dressy party costume.

TRIMMINGS FOR LINGERIE DR

NOW that fur is accepted as a trimming for the delicate lingerie we cannot be surprised that it comes to play a part in the trim of these same gowns.

Glass beads, wooden beads and we have rubber beads which have the best, for they have flexibility than any of the others the softness of their color, and an ideal decoration for the lingerie dress, says the Philadelphia Times.

These beads come in all the pastel shades, such as pink, light and blue and fawn color, and lovely on white frocks.

One pretty idea is to have a white mull or nainsook embroidered spots in a light color, with dot surrounded by a circle of the beads in the same shade, with white floss silk.

If black, these beads often trim dresses, being sewed in a wave of-of-Troy design as a finish to a tube, or in interlaced circles in feet over the entire goods.

Silk Tricot for Scarf Among the scarfs the newest is this silk tricot, like glove silk the New Haven Times-Leader. It comes in all the fashionable shades, scarfs have embroidered and checked lace ends, in self-tones or moniously contrasting colors.

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THE HOUSEHOLD

DESIGN IN CROSS-STITCH

For towels, table covers, bureau and buffet scarfs.

POPULAR and pretty are the plain cross-stitch and the cross-stitch combined with solid embroidery. The work may be done in the pretty soft shades of mercerized cotton No. 20, or in twisted silks. Delft blues, gray greens and old rose are charming used in combination or in three shades of one color. The cross-stitch is most simple, but one must remember that all the underneath stitches should run in one direction and those above in the other, which gives uniformity to the work. The solid embroidery is done in the solid satin stitch, and the single lines in the outline stitch. The cross-stitch pattern may be used for towels, table covers or bureau and buffet scarfs.

In taking off this pattern lay a piece of impression paper upon the material, place the newspaper pattern over this and with a hard, sharp pencil draw firmly over each line. If the material is "sheep-it" may be laid over the pattern and drawn off with pencil, as it will show through.

(Mrs. Hunter's embroidery patterns will be printed in The Christian Science Monitor Wednesdays and Saturdays.)

SEAT AND SHOE BOX COMBINATION

A NOVEL idea in the shape of a combination seat and shoe box, costing \$9.75, is hexagonal in shape. The padded top (which may be raised) is covered with cretonne, and the same material is placed about the lower part of the seat. The box is lined throughout with dark-colored cotton taffeta matching the predominant shade of the cretonne. Inside are six loose pockets of the taffeta, each of which holds a pair of shoes. The box may be improved by the addition of an inside box or pocket for brushes, polishes, etc. Such a box would not be hard to upholster. About three yards of cretonne and a yard and a half of taffeta would be required to cover and line it, the cost of which would depend entirely on the materials used.—Ladies Home Journal.

TRIED RECIPES

SCOTCH EGGS.

DIVIDE one cupful of sausage meat (one half pound) into four equal portions. Remove four hard-cooked eggs from their shells and cover them with the sausage meat. Roll in beaten egg and bread crumbs and fry a golden brown in hot deep fat. Cut the eggs through the center and serve on rings of toast.—Good Housekeeping.

SPICED SWEET POTATOES.

For this dish the potatoes must be perfectly sound, and of fine flavor. Select those of uniform size, wash clean, boil tender, skin and stand aside to become cold. Cut into quarter inch rounds, place a layer in the bottom of a buttered baking dish, dot with bits of butter and sprinkle with a mixture of brown sugar and cinnamon. Alternate layers of potato and seasoning until the dish is filled, finishing with plenty of butter. Cover and stand in the oven until thoroughly heated through, then uncover and brown. Serve at once without redishing.—Montreal Star.

STUFFED BISCUITS.

Beat two eggs, add one pint of warm milk, one teaspoonful of salt, and one half yeast cake dissolved in two tablespoonfuls of lukewarm water. Add two tablespoonfuls of butter, melted, and sufficient sifted flour to mix to a soft dough. Knead for five minutes, return to the bowl, set in a pan of warm water, cover closely, and put aside until very light. Soak one pound of prunes in water for 24 hours, drain, and cut into small pieces. When the dough is very light, take off pieces the size of an egg, make a hollow in the center, put in about a tablespoonful of the prepared prunes, and work the dough completely over the fruit. Arrange the biscuits close together in a greased pan, brush the tops with warm milk, and when very light bake in a hot oven. The filling may be varied by using any kind of soaked dried fruit or firm preserves.—Exchange.

DRAWN BY SARAH HALE HUNTER.

SCARFS IN COLLEGE COLORS

THE pretty maid who attends a winter prom at Yale, or Harvard, or Cornell, or any other favored college may wear her colors in a dainty scarf designed to throw over the shoulders between dances. These chiffon scarfs are two or three yards long and the colors are arranged in various effective ways; sometimes in printings, and again in deep border effects. Of course, the frock must be of a color to harmonize with the scarf. A white frock with a Yale blue scarf will be charming, or a pale pink one with the Harvard crimson, or a light blue one with the pretty blue and white of Columbia, and so on.—Sacramento Union.

Cleaning a Hall Door

You will find that paraffin will clean your hall door more successfully than soap and water, which injures the varnish, and is the cause of the dull look of which you complain. Says the Sacramento Union. Moisten a piece of flannel in the oil and rub it briskly over the door. Polish off with a clean piece of flannel. The objectionable odor of the oil will very soon vanish.

Papering Attic Room

The attic rooms of a house are sometimes treated to a coat of whitewash instead of being papered, and when such a room is to be papered it is not easy to make the paper adhere satisfactorily. The experiment should be tried of forming the paste with skim-milk instead of water.—Philadelphia Times.

FURNISHING THE HOUSE

Practical hints concerning effects and cost.

IF there is one mistake more common than any other in planning and furnishing the small house it is the insistence on the parlor, says a writer in the Ladies Home Journal. This room is of less use and involves more expense than any other in the house, and yet it persists. Of course sometimes the name "parlor" is used instead of "living-room," as certain names are common to certain localities, in which case this criticism does not apply. But it is when, as so very frequently happens, one sees the best room in a small house given up to the occasional reception of a few callers, and the family obliged to pay for this privilege by combining sitting-room and dining-room, that it strikes the mind as absurd and thoroughly unreasonable.

The best room in any house should be for the use of the family, and should consequently be full of good and cheerful things; the most attractive hangings and the finest pieces of furniture should be gathered here for their enjoyment. If there happens to be space in the house for an extra room how much more sensible to devote this to private uses, such as writing and reading, for those who wish to withdraw from the life of the general room.

What every house needs is a large, comfortable living-room, and for all those who are now in possession of a small parlor and a small sitting-room the very wisest plan, and also the one which offers the greatest comfort and happiness in the home, is simply to remove the partition between them and throw the two rooms together into one.

Another source of constant wonder to me is why the piano should be so frequently consigned to the parlor. When the piano is put off in this formal way one is immediately justified in supposing that it was an unwarranted expense, since no member of the family cares for music. Of course one excepts the case of a music room, arranged to be used exclusively for that purpose; but this is rarely found in any but the largest houses. It is my opinion that the whole house should reflect the taste of the family.

Good oriental rugs, even though intricate in design, are so subdued in color, so blended in tone, that with even the most ordinary care in selecting them one may obtain a perfectly harmonious and neutral effect. But for those of us who cannot spend as much as is required to buy the beautiful eastern rugs there are many substitutes that are artistic in their way. There are numerous excellent small-figured designs in the domestic carpets with dull, well-blended shades as well as plain filling, and many rugs made from these carpets as well as two-toned plain rugs.

It is owing much to the lack of taste displayed in the designs and coloring of some of the cheap domestic carpets that we are to account for the revival of the rag rug. Even the "hit-or-miss" rug, the showiest of all the rag combinations, is comparatively neutral, owing to its lack of pictorial possibilities. For those who are collecting the necessary calicoes and woolsens with the idea of having a rag carpet made from them, a great deal of the objectionable effect may be avoided in the "hit-or-miss" weave if the bright reds and yellows are cast out.

Sufficient stress cannot seem to be

laid on the importance of keeping rooms that open into each other in either blending or agreeably contrasting tones. Gray may be worked into a number of absolutely different results by properly contrasting draperies. Nothing can be gayier than bright cretonnes against it; nothing more dignified than dull blue; while yellow is singularly distinguished. When rooms whose walls are alike open into one another this contrast in draperies is effective and artistic, because they are at the same time held together and harmonized by a common background.

One is frequently struck on entering a room by an air of confusion which, on consideration, seems to be the result of all the things in it having been arranged at angles to each other. A rug on an abrupt slant seems to lead you to the piano, where you are caromed off unexpectedly by a stand on which is nothing but a fern. Big rugs should conform to the structural lines of a room; and it is only when some piece of furniture of fairly large dimensions requiring a rug before has to be placed across a corner that the rug should be placed that way too. Very large pieces of furniture should for the most part be placed in a dignified manner against the wall, or at least be centered with relation to other important pieces. In arranging easy chairs there should be some obvious reason for their location—drawn up to a reading table, or comfortably near the light of a window. When there is a sofa or a commodious chair occupying a central part of the room smaller chairs or a table with lamp, books, etc., should stand conveniently near by.

Large rooms may be made to look less bare by breaking up their length with a center-table and chairs; while a small room is enlarged by a more formal arrangement of furniture against the wall—the reading-table in the small room, instead of holding the corner of the floor, is better placed in the middle of the longest wall; it will still be the focus of the apartment, but it will not make one unpleasantly conscious of a lack of space.

ORANGES IN VARIOUS STYLES

Fruit very enjoyable at this season.

ALMOST innumerable are the ways in which oranges can be used, and this fruit is particularly acceptable during the winter months. The following tested recipes are from Suburban Life:

Orange Pudding—Cut four oranges into small pieces; cover them with one cupful of sugar and let them stand. Put one quart of milk on the stove, and when it is near the boiling point add two tablespoonfuls of corn starch, moistened with water, and the yolks of three eggs. Set aside to cool, then stir in the sweetened oranges. Cover with a meringue made of whites of the three eggs and a cup of sugar, and brown in the oven.

Orange Snow—Squeeze sufficient oranges to fill a cup two thirds full; add one third cupful of lemon juice and, after sweetening to taste, put into a saucepan with one pint of water. When it reaches the boiling point, stir in two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, moistened with cold water. Cook about 10 minutes, then stir in quickly the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs. Stir over the fire a minute or two, and then pour into a

wet mold, making alternate layers of the hot mixture and the sliced oranges. When cold, serve with a custard made as follows: Three yolks of eggs, one half cup of sugar, one pint of milk, cooked, strained and flavored, with grated orange rind.

Orange Salad—Oranges mixed with other fruit make a delicious salad. For instance, pare six oranges and one lemon, but first grate a little of the rind of both. (Be careful not to grate too deep, or your salad will have a bitter flavor.) Slice the fruit and add very thin slices of melon—about a fourth of a small melon—and a mixture of candied fruit. Arrange in layers in a glass dish and add a dressing made as follows: Put two tablespoonfuls of sugar into a saucepan with one cup of water, and boil about five minutes. When it is cool, stir in four tablespoonfuls of cream and the well-beaten yolk of one egg. When the dressing is cold, pour it slowly over the fruit. To add to the attractiveness of the dish, the whites of two eggs may be beaten stiff, sweetened, and spread over the salad.

Ambrosia—Peel and slice small oranges that are not too tart. Place a layer in a glass dish, sprinkle lightly with powdered sugar, and cover with a thick layer of grated coconut. Scatter a little sugar over this, and then continue with the layers, making the top one of coconut and sugar.

Orange Jelly—Use half a box of gelatine, one half cupful of cold water, one cupful of boiling water, the juice of one lemon, one cupful of sugar, one pint of orange juice. Soak the gelatine in cold water until soft; add the boiling water, lemon juice, sugar and orange juice. Stir the mixture until the sugar is dissolved, then strain it. A little brandy may be added as a flavoring. Serve with sweetened whipped cream. This is nice served in the half-orange skins, with the whipped cream on the top.

Orange Frappe—Select a dozen sweet oranges, peel carefully, cut into small pieces and place in a freezer. Pack with salt and ice, and allow it to stand for two hours. When it is to be served, sprinkle it freely with powdered sugar and place in glasses.

Preserved Orange Peel—Carefully cut off the yellow rind of the oranges while they are fresh; cut and put them into boiling water. Let them simmer about an hour, and when a straw can be run through them, drain them in a colander. Add two cupfuls of sugar to a pint of water and boil 10 minutes. Then add as much of the drained orange peel to the syrup as it will cover, and let the mixture simmer for an hour. Drain from the syrup; roll, while hot, in granulated sugar and spread on plates to dry.

Garnish for Veal

Slices of lemon topped with grated horseradish make a tasty and pleasant garnish for veal served in any form.—Chicago Journal.

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PYROGRAPHY COMING INTO FAVOR AGAIN

WITH the introduction of a needle or pen that may be attached to the gas burner, pyrography, has sprung into fresh favor, and the array of articles to be burned in decorative designs is growing daily.

The latest are already carved, and the burned design adds richness and beauty. Leather articles, while more difficult to work on, are even more attractive than the wooden ones, and pillow covers, table centerpieces and many household articles may easily be made by the "pyrographic girl."

Velvet and cloth may also be burned in quaint designs if the pyrographer is a clever one, and is careful not to allow the hot point of the pen or needle to penetrate through the material.

Velvet is especially pretty burned this way, and the designs may even be seen in hats and other articles of wearing apparel, although handbags are the most popular, says the Philadelphia Times.

Many children are expert in this novel art, and save all their pennies to purchase articles to burn. Of course, these come with the designs stamped, and it is not very difficult for even the very smallest folks to follow the lines of the designs.

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275.00

former price 385.00

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Creme Blouses

Smart and new are the Canton creme blouses in creamy white, with the Paisley border interwoven in such a novel manner as to show the four shawl corners in the front, back, and elbow kimono sleeves, says the Montreal Star. The Frenchy touch comes in black satin appliques on the collar and cuffs. Wee buttons covered with black satin are also used in the decoration, seemingly to tie the design together.

To Polish Brass

To clean and polish brass, first remove all the stains, by rubbing the brass with a flannel dipped in vinegar; then polish with a leather and dry rottenstone. Rub the surface of the metal with rottenstone and sweet oil, then rub off with a piece of cotton flannel and polish with a piece of chamois skin.—Philadelphia Times.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER wishes position in hotel, club or apartment house; references: MISS STEVENS, 120 Boylston st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 1936. 17

HOUSEKEEPER—position wanted by Swedish lady to care for elderly couple, or as housekeeper in refined small family; thoroughly capable; neat and reliable; references: MISS STEVENS, 120 Boylston st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 1936. 17

HOUSEKEEPER wishes position in private family; experienced attendant; excellent manager and caretaker; reliable; references: MISS STEVENS, 120 Boylston st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 1936. 17

LADY'S COMPANION desires employment; will instruct children in music and languages; or will read to elderly people at their homes; references: MRS. O. D. FREEMAN, 25 Glenhurst st., Dorchester. 17

LAUNDRESS desires employment; will take work home or at the house; references: MRS. M. J. GOLD, 20 Camden st., Roxbury, Mass. 12

LAUNDRESS desires employment at home; references: MARGARET T. BINGHAM, 77 Hammond ter., Roxbury, Mass. 12

LAUNDRESS desires employment; does fancy laundry; references: MRS. M. J. GOLD, 20 Camden st., Roxbury, Mass. 12

LAUNDRESS (colored) wishes washing or general work by the day; references: MRS. M. J. GOLD, 20 Camden st., Roxbury, Mass. 12

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER would like morning position; references: ANNIE M. CARPENTER, 7 Batavia st., Boston. 17

STENOGRAPHER (24), 3 years' experience; references: MAY OSGOOD, 30 Ridgmont st., Allston, Mass. 17

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady desires position; would be willing to assist with office work or bookkeeping; HELEN M. KEAY, 100 South St., Boston, Mass. 16

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly capable and experienced, with highest credentials, desires position; references: MRS. E. S. ROXANT, 98 Mountfort st., suite 10, Boston. 16

STENOGRAPHER with best references desires position; HILD, M. BROWN, 122 North St., Dorchester, Mass. 17

STUDENT, young woman, studying, is willing to do light housework for small pay; references: FRANKLIN S. HOUSE, 45 Newton st., Boston. 12

STUDENT desires part time employment; experienced as private telephone operator; references: FRANKLIN S. HOUSE, 45 Newton st., Boston. 12

SWITCHBOARD and telephone operator, experienced, desires position, hotel or private; references: ANN, 33 Cottage st., East Boston. 17

TYPIST—Young lady (18) would like position, spare time, evenings; experienced; references: ANN, 33 Cottage st., East Boston. 17

VISITING GOVERNESS wishes employment; university and kindergarten training; references: ANN, 33 Cottage st., East Boston. 17

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION wanted, preferably in small business; references: ANN, 33 Cottage st., East Boston. 17

YOUNG GIRL (16) would like work in small store, bakery or candy store; references: ANN, 33 Cottage st., East Boston. 17

YOUNG WOMAN of refinement desires position; references: ANN, 33 Cottage st., East Boston. 17

YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL (Protestant) would like position in store or restaurant; references: ANN, 33 Cottage st., East Boston. 17

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEUR (26), married, experienced, can run any car, driver, willing to go out of town, references: ADAMS, 100 Walton ave., New York, Tel. M-1000. 17

CLERK would like employment in New York; have had 10 years' experience in clerical work, file clerk, typist, also real estate experience; R. ADAMS, 100 Walton ave., New York, Tel. M-1000. 17

COLLEGE MAN, young, understanding, Standard and Orient automobiles, desires position automobile trade; STEPHEN J. RICH, 480 Manhattan ave., New York. 17

COOK—Butler—Colored man and wife desire position as butler and cook; two years' experience; references: FRANCIS, 1000 Broadway, New York. 17

DRIVER—Position wanted on wagon, for butcher shop; references: SAMUEL BERGER, 4 Hecor st., New York. 17

ELECTRICIAN desires situation; young man, 6 years' experience on motors, telephones and dynamos; references: LOUIS A. DEVITA, 202 E. 113th st., New York. 17

ESTIMATOR OR FOREMAN for machine shop desires situation; ARMAND J. SCHENKLE, 1526 Ontario st., Philadelphia. 17

GROCERY CLERK, thoroughly experienced in handling high class trade, desires position; references: L. E. LINDBERG, 191 W. 7th st., New York. 17

HANDY MAN, general, sugar, boiler, experience as foreman; painting, painting, carpentry, moving machinery, furniture, etc.; references: EDWARD W. HALEN, 95 Marion st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 17

HOTEL CLERK desires day position with first class hotel; references: LINDBERG, 191 W. 7th st., New York. 17

JOB COMPOSITOR desires position on newspaper; references: JOHN J. NOLAN, 244 W. 24th st., New York. 17

MAIL ORDER MAN, who knows business thoroughly, desires position; can write productively; references: JACOB H. BERKOWITZ, 212 E. 12th st., New York. 17

MANAGER—SALESMAN—Competent, experienced man wants position as sales manager; or manager of business; references: JOHN B. CON, 105 W. 8th st., New York. 17

PAYING TELLER—Gentleman with unquestionable references and large experience seeks employment as paying teller or other; references: C. W. WAGNER, 146 W. 6th st., New York. 17

NEWSSTAND MAN of several years' experience desires position on country newspaper; references: KEELER, 195 Adelphi st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 17

SALESMAN wants position to represent manufacturing company in New York city as agent; large territory; references: J. F. THOMAS, 312 Manhattan ave., New York. 17

SALESMAN—Wanted, cheerful lady willing to go South with lady needing attendant; MRS. E. P. NOTERKIN, Hotel Madison, New York. 17

STENOGRAPHER desires employment part time, day or evening; A. DE VITT, 202 E. 113th st., New York. 17

STENOGRAPHER—Wanted, young man, white or colored, who can do laundry work or plain cooking; also will do general housework; references: MRS. L. E. LEBARON, 121 West 82d st., New York. 17

HOUSEWIFE—Wanted, young woman, white or colored, who can do laundry work or plain cooking; also will do general housework; references: MRS. L. E. LEBARON, 121 West 82d st., New York. 17

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

MUSIC TEACHER, piano and theory, wants position of assistant teacher in studio; MISS MARTHA JACOBSON, 206 E. 11th st., New York. 17

SEAMSTRESS, experienced, can cut and sew; references: MRS. S. AHRINGER, care of Reid, 218 W. 125th st., New York. 17

SEAMSTRESS desires employment; does family sewing, mending and general repairing; MRS. M. O. WEED, 261 Coffee st., Watertown, N. Y. 17

SECRETARY—College woman, 4 years' experience teaching and magazine correspondence; references: MRS. M. O. WEED, 261 Coffee st., Watertown, N. Y. 17

SECRETARY—position wanted by expert stenographer; references: MISS M. WALKER, 211 W. 20th st., New York. 17

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World's Latest Financial News

HESITATING TONE CHARACTERISTIC OF THE TRADING

Price Movements Uneven and Traders Not Inclined to Extend Commitments on Either Side of the Market.

LOCALS IRREGULAR

There was little character to the trading on the New York market during the early sales today. The tone was hesitating and price movements somewhat uneven. The setback the market had in the late trading yesterday acted as a check to the buying today, although sentiment was not materially changed.

Traders were generally agreed that until the industrial stocks had cleared a continued broad and active market could scarcely be expected. However, many were inclined to think that the darkest hour is about past and that the dawn is near. But traders were not disposed to discount the future to any extent on either the optimistic or pessimistic side of the subject.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was active and higher in New York and Consolidated Gas was in better demand early but the market leaders did not show much change.

There was some irregularity in price movements on the local exchange.

The industrials became rather weak in New York before midday. Central Leather opened unchanged at 29 and declined a good fraction while the preferred opened at 102 1/2 and sold off under 40. International Steam Pump opened 1/2 and sagged off further. Consolidated Gas, after opening up 1/2 at 140 and improving to 140 1/2 sold off well under 140. Amalgamated Copper and American Smelting were both fractionally lower. United States Steel moved within a narrow range around 74.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit opened off 1/4 at 75 1/2 and moved up over a point. United Pacific held around 173. Reading also moved within narrow limits. New York Central opened off 1/4 at 111 and sold off over a point. United Railways Investment Company preferred opened unchanged at 85 and lost a point.

The Boston market was easy. Calumet & Hecla opened up 3 points at 520 but soon dropped the gain. Calumet & Arizona was steady around 46 1/2. Copper Range was off 1/2 at 67 1/2. United Fruit was up a point at 189 1/2. Prices generally were soft.

LONDON—This is first making-up day in the general carryover. The markets are quiet for the most part with a somewhat irregular price movement.

Changes in home rails and American railway shares are mixed. The last mentioned department shows mostly gains over New York final prices of Tuesday. A small account is disclosed. The Contango rate is 5 per cent as compared with 5 1/2 per cent in the previous settlement. A halting tendency is discernible in Canadian Pacific. Russian bonds appear to be in good inquiry.

De Beers are 1/4 higher at 18 5/16. Rio Tinto has declined 1/4 to 69 1/2.

THE COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK—Cotton opening: Jan. 14.00 at 14.02, March 14.86 at 14.83, May 14.95 at 14.98, July 14.95 at 14.96, Sept. 13.75 at 13.77, Oct. 13.36 bid.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton, good business done; prices steady. American middling uplands 8.05. Sales 12,000. Receipts 31,000, American 16,400. Futures opened easier. Tenders new 2400.

NEW SECURITIES COMPANY.

MONTREAL—It is understood that arrangements have been practically completed for the establishment of a new corporation to deal in securities which will be capitalized at \$2,000,000. The company will make a feature of financing stock and bond issues abroad.

MUST USE BLOCK SIGNALS.

CHICAGO—Michigan railroad commission has notified carriers not equipped with block signals to rush installation to completion immediately. Managers will probably submit arguments against enforcement of order.

Weather Predictions

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Rain tonight or Thursday; moderate breeze to southwest to west winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Unsettled, with rain in south and rain or snow in north portion tonight or Thursday; colder in northwest portion.

TEMPERATURE TODAY.

8 a. m. 41, 12 noon 47, 4 p. m. 47, Average temperature yesterday, 35.3-24.

IN OTHER CITIES.

Montreal 18, St. Louis 60, Nantucket 42, Chicago 48, New York 42, St. Paul 48, Washington 48, St. Louis 60, Jacksonville 62, Denver 60, New Orleans 71, Kansas City 60, San Francisco 50, Portland 49, 38.

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW. Sun rises 7:33, moon sets 5:02 a. m. Sun sets 5:20, moon rises 1:00 p. m. Length of day 9:20, 8:44 a. m., 9:24 p. m.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Allis-Chalmers	8	8	8	8
Amalgamated	63	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Am Can	40	41	39 1/2	40 1/2
Am Can pf	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Am Car Foundry	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Am Fl & L	20	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Am Linsell Oil	11	11	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Linsell Oil pf	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Am Locomotive	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Am Smelting	74 1/2	75	74 1/2	74 1/2
Am Smelting pf	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am Steel	45	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am Steel pf	114 1/2	115	114 1/2	114 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
Am Woolen	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Am Woolen pf	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Anaconda	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Atchafalaya	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Atchafalaya pf	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Balt & Ohio	176 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2
Behm Steel	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Brooklyn Trans.	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Brooklyn Union	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Canadian Pacific	204 1/2	204 1/2	204 1/2	204 1/2
Central Leather	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Central Leather pf	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Ches & Ohio	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Chi & Gt West	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Chi & Gt West pf	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
C C & St. L.	64	64	64	64
Col Southern 1st pf	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Col Southern 2d pf	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Consolidated Gas	140	140 1/2	139 1/2	140 1/2
Corn Products	13	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Del & Hudson	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2
Del & Lack	542 1/2	542 1/2	542 1/2	542 1/2
Den & R Grande	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
D S & A pf	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Erie	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Erie 2d pf	35	35	35	35
Fed M & S Co pf	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Gen Electric	151 1/2	151 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
Goldfield	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Gt Northern pf	125 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Gt Northern Ore	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Harvester	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Harvester pf	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Illinois Central	134	134	133 1/2	133 1/2
Inter-Met	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Inter-Met pf	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Int Paper	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Int Paper pf	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Iowa Central	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Iowa Central pf	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Kansas City	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Kan City So pf	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Kansas & Texas	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Laclede Gas	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Lehigh Valley	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
L & N	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
Minn St L	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
N Y & P S Ste M	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Missouri Pacific	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Nat Lead	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Nevada Cons Cop	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
N Y Central	111 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Norfolk & Western	101 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Northern Pacific	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Northern Pacific pf	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Northern Pac	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Omaha	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Pacific Coast 2d pf	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Pacific T & N	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Pennsylvania	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Peoples Gas	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2
Philadelphia	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Pittsburgh	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Pressed Steel	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Railway St Spring	31	31	31	31
Reading	155 1/2	155 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2
Rock Island	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Sears Roebuck	186 1/2	186 1/2	186 1/2	186 1/2
Southern Pacific	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Southern Ry	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Southern Ry pf	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
S S & F pf	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
St L Southwestern	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
St Paul	124 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
St Paul pf	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
Tennessee Copper	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Texas Pacific L T	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Third Avenue	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Toledo, St L & W pf	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Union City	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
United Ry Inv Co	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Uy Inv Co pf	65 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Utah Copper	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
U S Cast Iron Pipe	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
U S Cast Iron Pipe pf	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
U S Steel	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
U S Steel 1st pf	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
U S Steel 2d pf	74 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
U S Steel 3d pf	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Walsh	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Walsh pf	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Western Maryland	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Western Union	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Westinghouse	65 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Wheeling & L E	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
W L & E 1st pf	13 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
W L & E 2d pf	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Wisconsin Central	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2

BONDS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Am T & Tel	105 1/2	106	105 1/2	105 1/2
Atchafalaya 4s	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Atchafalaya 5s	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Atchafalaya 6s 1909	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Atchafalaya 6s 1910	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Brooklyn 4s	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Brooklyn 5s	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Great Western 4s	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Interlochen 4s	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Japan 4 1/2s	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Japan 4 1/2s (new)	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Japan 5s	80	80	80	80
Lake Shore 4s 1911	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Missouri Pacific 5s 1917	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Norfolk & Western	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
N Y City 4s 1957	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
N Y City 4s 1958	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
N Y City 4s 1959	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
N Y City 4 1/2s	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
N Y N H & H 6s	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
N Y N H & H 7 1/2s	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Reading 4s	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Rock Island 4s	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Southern Pacific	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Southern Pacific pf	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Southern Railway 4s	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Union Pacific 4s	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
U S Steel 4s	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Wisconsin Central 4s	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Opening Bid.	Asked.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
2s registered—100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
do coupon—100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
3s registered—102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
do coupon—102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
4s registered—115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
do coupon—115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
5s registered—100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Panama 1958—100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

COMMONWEALTH TO RECEIVE PROPOSALS FOR SERIAL BONDS

Sinking Fund Plan Abolished for Several Reasons—Prices Obtainable Not as High as in Former Years.

ISSUE TO BE SMALL

State Treasurer Elmer A. Stevens will receive proposals early next month for \$2,000,000 and \$2,250,000 state of Massachusetts 3 1/2 per cent serial bonds exempt from taxation and free from the 1/2 per cent savings bank tax. This issue will be the first in the history of the state where all the bonds offered will be serial, it being the former custom to issue long-term bonds maturing in 30 to 40 years. By the issue of serial bonds the sinking fund system, which has proved an expensive plan for the state, is abolished.

It is not an entirely new thing for the commonwealth to issue serial bonds as this type of bonds has been sold in small amounts by the treasurer for the past five years for the account of the state highway loan and enlargement of the Suffolk county court house; at present there are \$2,087,500 of these bonds outstanding against \$1,439,662 issued under the sinking fund plan.

There are two reasons advanced for abolishing the sinking fund plan. The first is the inability of the state to secure as high a price for its bonds in past few years as formerly, which is illustrated by the sale of 3 1/2 per cent year on a 3.478 per cent income basis compared with a slight premium for a 3 per cent issue a few years ago.

As the state is limited in its field of investments for sinking fund account it will be but a short time before the sinking funds will be unable to earn as much as the interest on the bonds. The second reason is that in the near future the state will no longer be able to purchase state bonds at as low figures as for the past few years owing to the comparatively new tax-exempt feature. All state bonds issued previous to Jan. 1, 1906, were taxable and in the past five years the state has been able to purchase these bonds, for sinking fund account, at a materially lower price than the market value of the tax-exempt bonds; however, it is becoming very small and when the state is forced to buy tax-exempt bonds for sinking fund account the prices undoubtedly will be at such a level that it will be difficult for the sinking funds to earn the interest on the outstanding bonds.

The amount of bonds to be issued by the state next month is the smallest in 10 years. The issue is well timed to meet the spring demand for tax-exempt securities before tax day—April 1—and the state treasurer expects to receive a better price than for last year's issue, as the amount of last year's offering is cut in two and the bond market at the present time is rather bare of attractive tax-exempt securities.

There are three reasons for the small issue of state bonds this year. First, the state is not called upon to issue \$1,000,000 bonds for purchase of hospital property as was the case last year when the state acquired the Boston institution. Second, in 1910 the state charged \$500,000 from tax levy for construction of state buildings instead of issuing

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

CANADIANS WANT PULP TURNED INTO FINISHED PRODUCT

Objectors to Wood Crossing Into United States Say Raw Material Should Be Manufactured in Canada.

CLAIM LARGE LOSS

(Special to The Monitor.) OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canadian objection to allowing the country's pulp-wood free egress to the United States is based upon the growing sentiment in favor of using the country's wealth to the very best advantage in the interests of the largest possible number of its citizens.

As the pulp business now stands, Canadian manufacturers only about 3 per cent of the world's supply of paper, and the United States manufactures 40 per cent of it, while Canada owns nearly all the "raw material" on the North American continent from which all this paper is made.

Canada's known forest area is computed to be 1,657,000,000 acres, which is nearly one fourth larger than the forests of Russia, Austria, Sweden, France, Norway and the United States combined. Canadian forests are very largely composed of trees suitable for paper making—her hardwood area being, comparatively, very small—therefore her business men are naturally asking, "Why should we not manufacture our paper here when we own such great tracts of pulp-wood, instead of allowing over 915,000 cords of it to be annually shipped down into the States to be worked up into paper?"

Even beyond the going southward of the pulp-wood there is something more that the Canadian objects to, for Canadian citizens have followed it up. For years hundreds of workers (principally from the province of Quebec) have been trekking southward to the New England States, where they "work up" their own Canadian logs into pulp and paper. So great at times was the exodus from this province that today it is stated that every third man one meets in Rhode Island is of Canadian birth, Governor Pothier, recently elected for his third term, being one of them.

In 1909 these United States works bought \$5,752,650 worth of pulp-wood, which was worth about \$16,700,000 when they had "manufactured" it into the resultant 528,129 tons of pulp. It is naturally considered that this \$11,000,000 worth of "work" might just as well have been done in Canada, where the wood naturally belongs and where workmen might just as well remain and do it instead of going "over to the States." Most of this pulp-wood went from Quebec, and in this province there are ideal conditions for the mills which convert it into pulp, for Quebec water powers are now known to be among the best in the world, together with those of Ontario, her sister province, in point of position and of pulp-wood possibilities.

Conservative Canadian opinion does not call for such sweeping tariff enlargement immediately applied as would tend to a sudden stoppage of the export of pulp logs before Quebec and Ontario are equipped with mills which could buy this output and use it at home, as this would naturally cause a serious business restriction among those who have been busy with their exportation; but the evidently unanimous desire is for a continuance of all present restrictions upon the export and the initiation of a gradually increasing restrictive policy.

Through her conservation commission recently formed, but already active, Canada's opinion on the subject has been expressed with no uncertain sound. Its chairman says the commission is opposed to any form of reciprocity which would give the United States a freer use of the Canadian forests; and he points out that the present methods of using them, together with the inevitably increasing demand which would be made upon them would result in even Canada's great

WORKMEN'S PENSION LAW ESTIMATES NOT ALLOWED

Number of Employees in This Department of the French Government Is Reduced From 674 to 176—Measure Effective the Coming Summer.

(Special to The Monitor.)

PARIS—An important question concerning the administration of the workmen's pension law was recently raised at the Palais du Luxembourg. About three months ago M. Viviani, then minister of labor, in submitting his estimates to the budget committee, demanded a provision for the expenses of running this department, but on examination it was found that it ran into such extravagant figures that a violent protest was raised in many quarters. The estimate disclosed the fact that he proposed to employ in the offices of this pension department no less than 674 officials including the chiefs, their assistants and a full staff of civil servants, and the committee of the budget severely criticized M. Viviani's estimates on the ground that they were altogether wild and out of all proportion to the requirements of the service.

M. Klotz, minister of finance, made a statement that has since given universal satisfaction, when he said in the Senate in reply to the interpellation by M. Gaudin de Villaine on the proposal to purchase the Hotel Biron as a chief office for the department of pensions, that he himself had wholly rejected the idea of purchasing this hotel for such a purpose, adding that the staff estimated by M. Viviani at 674 persons had been cut down to 176 and consequently a more modest building would meet their demands.

The pension law is expected to come into force during the summer of 1911 and it is of great importance to all foreign

residents and employers of labor in France.

According to a summary published in the monthly report of the British Chamber of Commerce, Paris wage-earners of both sexes, whether engaged in the liberal professions, in industry, trade, agriculture, domestic service or state employ, who are not entitled to receive a pension under the old law, become entitled to one under the present law. They are, however, required to make annual contributions themselves to the pension fund to the amount of 1.9 per man, 1.6 per woman and for all young persons under the age of 16 years 1.4, 50c.

A like sum must be contributed by employers and it is enacted that the proportion payable by each employee in respect to the pension fund must be deducted by the employer from his wages on the occasion of cash payment of his salary, thus facilitating the collection of these payments which one may call pension premiums. In the case of employees already belonging to a mutual aid society, or purchasing a home or property by instalments, the pension premiums can be arranged to be applied to this purpose, as can also the payment made by the employer and the state. As soon as an employee has reached the age of 65 years of age the state then contributes a fixed annual sum of 1.60.

Foreign employees working in France will be under the same system, but they will not benefit by either the employer's or the state contributions unless a treaty with their own country guarantees similar advantages to French citizens.

INTERNATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY WILL BE BUILT AT THE HAGUE

Cost of Institution Expected to Reach Ten Million Dollars, Which Will Be Subscribed by Capitalists.

FINISH PLANS SOON

(Special to The Monitor.)

THE HAGUE—It is reported that an international university of international law will be established at The Hague, more or less in connection with the international arbitration court. It is argued that the different universities in other countries, giving courses in international law generally teach their code of law, whereas the university referred to above will teach law as laid down by the arbitration court at The Hague.

The cost of the institution is estimated at about £10,000,000, and will be subscribed by capitalists interested in furthering the world's peace. It is understood that the plans will be soon finished. The movement is being supported by influential men of various countries, and the necessary funds, if not already promised, will be easily obtained.

It is also believed that the Netherlands government will give their support to the institution, which will be a credit to the country. It is expected that the first stone of the new university will be laid in 1913 during the opening of the Peace Palace at The Hague.

GERMAN MILITARY DIRIGIBLE NO. III. SAILS ROUND BERLIN

In Making Landing, However, Ship Strikes Roof of House, and Officers and Crew Effect Landing by Aid of Amateur Fire Brigade.

(Special to The Monitor.)

BERLIN—The military dirigible No. III, has begun cruising again, tempted by the clearness of the atmosphere. She made several successful sails around Berlin and as far as Frankfurt on the Oder on two successive days. As, however, she was returning to her shed at Tegel, the huge airship was compelled to make a premature descent at Gross Lichtenfelde, some miles away, owing to adverse winds and a lack of gasoline. The landing was fraught with difficulty and the stern of the ship came down on the roof of a private house while the occupants of the car—the well-known pilot, Major Sperrling, and two other officers with several mechanics—were suspended in midair. Finally the amateur fire brigade came to the rescue, assisted the aeronauts out of the car, and with the aid of a crowd of interested citizens succeeded in hauling down the ship. Investigations proved the damage to be slight; the ship was deflated and conveyed by soldiers of the airship battalion back to Tegel next morning. The scene had attracted thousands of people to the spot, which was illuminated by the torches of the fire brigade, and flashlight cameras were soon directed to the disabled dirigible and her crew.

LONDON—Mr. Willows, who made a successful attempt some time ago to fly in his dirigible air vessel, the "City of Cardiff" from the Crystal Palace to Paris, has at last arrived in that city. It is understood that Mr. Willows will, in all probability, leave Paris on Jan. 8.

Should he fail to sell the air vessel in the meantime, he will, it is understood, return to Cardiff in the dirigible.

SYDNEY—A prize of £5000 was some time since offered by the commonwealth government for an Australian built flying machine provided it would fulfil certain conditions. Although slow but steady progress has been made in aeronautics in Australia, no machine has been constructed that has fulfilled the desired conditions. One airman, Mr. Woodward, has constructed a monoplane with which a flight of eight minutes' duration has been made, during which time a distance of more than three miles was covered.

LONDON—T. Sopwith, the airman who accomplished the longest flight into the continent in a British-built aeroplane, has been declared the winner of the £4000 offered by Baron de Forest. Mr. Loraine, who combines acting with flying and made such a fine effort to cross the Irish channel this year, hoped to do even better than Mr. Sopwith before the close of 1910, but while making a preliminary flight previous to starting on his trip to the continent Mr. Loraine was compelled to land and in so doing wrecked his aeroplane. Mr. Sopwith flew a distance of 160 miles on an all-British aeroplane, steered by a British pilot, having started from the Royal Aero Club grounds at East Church, in the Isle of Sheppey, and landing eventually in a field close to the town of Beaumont in Belgium.

ALLAHABAD FAIRS DRAW LARGE CROWDS OF NATIVES TO CITY

Distinguished Visitors There to Attend Indian National Congress and United Provinces Exhibition.

FLYING IS FEATURE

(Special to The Monitor.)

ALLAHABAD, India—The United Provinces exhibition and the Indian national congress have combined to draw an enormous concourse of visitors to Allahabad, and the whole countryside is dotted with the camps of distinguished visitors, while the visitors' camp, to the north of the exhibition grounds, has become a great canvas city with regular streets between the lines of tents and with electric lighting throughout.

The exhibition has proved very popular and the Indian wrestling championships in particular have drawn large crowds of natives. One of the most successful features of the show has been the aviation, daily ascents having been made by M. Pequet, who has been accompanied at different times by Indians as passengers. It is believed aviation will have a great future in India, for the stable conditions of the atmosphere in this country do away with many of those conditions which have militated against flying in England and on the continent of Europe.

ITALIAN VOTERS MUST PAY FINE OR CAST BALLOT

(Special to The Monitor.)

ROME—The text of the Italian electoral reform bill, to which reference has already been made in this paper, was published on Dec. 29. As was previously announced, it contains the extension of the franchise to all Italian men over 20 who can read and write; and it provides tests for ascertaining the literacy of voters. It makes voting compulsory, enforcing it by a fine of 25 lire (£1) for the first omission, and 50 lire (£2) for the second omission. The bill also contains a small unimportant list of exemptions.

RADIUM COMBINE KEEPS PRICES UP

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Professor Laby of the university here declares that the present high prices of radium are due to the existence of a ring which has bound itself to maintain the existing rate, which is about 20 times the proper value of the substance.

Professor Laby suggests that the pitchblende which exists in New Zealand should be worked with a view to placing a supply of radium on the market at a reasonable price.

CEMENT SHIPMENTS TO BE INCREASED

CULEBRA, C. Z.—Contractors have been advised that 500 barrels of cement will shortly be used each day, in addition to the usual order, the total shipment daily reaching 7000 barrels, to be equally divided between wood and canvas containers. These increased shipments will begin Feb. 25, and continue during the dry season.

tracts of pulp-wood lasting the United States only seven years.

The conservative commission is bent upon introducing economy of all Canada's resources, not only by keeping her raw materials at home wherever it is advisable, but by educating the people in economical methods of using and regrowing such natural products as this pulp-wood.

GIRL GUIDES MOVEMENT GROWING

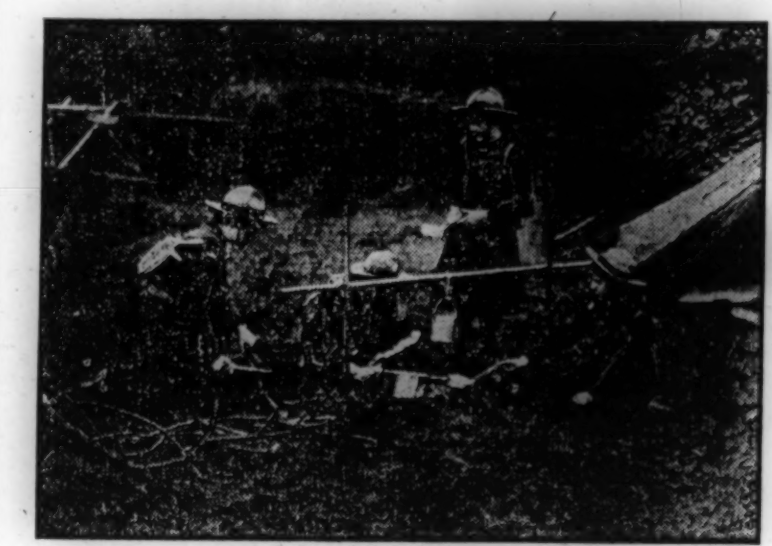
Making Rapid Progress in Great Britain and Colonies—Now Even in Numbers With Boy Scouts.

TRAINING IS GOOD

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—The Baden Powell Girl Guides movement is making such progress in Great Britain and the colonies that it is now even in numbers as established a factor for good as are the boy scouts, of whom King Edward VII. said: "This remarkable work is the only one of its kind ever undertaken in the history of the world, to catch the boys when young and make good citizens and capable men of them." If it is necessary for boys to be trained in good citizenship, patriotism and general usefulness, how much more important for the girls. Mr. Roosevelt says: "Attend to the girls, they have more influence than the boys."

General Sir Baden Powell, the originator of the boy scout idea, and his sisters first proposed the enrolment of girl scouts too, finding that 8000 girls had already taken it upon themselves to register as boy scouts, having no organization of their own to help them. Miss Baden Powell is their leader, and she is writing the official handbook, which will shortly appear. Her "Letter to the Industrial School Girls" is delightful. She begins: "My dear girls, we are sometimes asked whether it is possible that girls have as good brains as boys, and whether they are not really far more naughty, but I must say I have become convinced by all the intercourse I have had with girls that they are infinitely nicer than boys, and have better brains, and can work more devotedly, and altogether, well—boys must take a back seat. . . . Soon after General Baden Powell started the boy scouts, many thousands of little girls all over the world applied to be enrolled too. They would not let boys have it all their own way. . . . Many . . . are only 11 or 12 years of age, but they are as eager and clever over their work as any of the boys, and they go in for all the same examinations, and I know of one company of girl guides who have won five times as many badges as the boys. . . . I was glad, too, to award two lovely silver crosses of merit to two brave girls who had jumped into the river to rescue a drowning man. They . . . had always practised swimming in clothes and boots. . . . I expect that you nicely trained



(Photo specially taken for The Monitor.)
BRITISH GIRL GUIDES.
Taking lessons in cooking in camp.

girls . . . are able to make yourselves useful, but you must remember that there are hundreds of thousands of poor girls, and even rich girls, who are not so well off as you are, and have no one to show them the best way to do things; no one to tell them how to love everything that is noble and good; and they can help, serve, and defend their country and their King. . . . Girl guides . . . promise to do 'one good turn' to some one every day. So they have to go about searching and thinking whom they can help in any way until their promise is fulfilled. . . . I must now conclude; . . . with the hope that you will sometimes think of the 'girl guides' outside, and do them a 'good turn,' as they would to you if need be."

Signs of the success of this movement may be found in the reports of superintending officers and parents, who testify in innumerable cases to the good effect the training has done on the character of the girls, also in their actual deeds, reported from time to time in the public press. It is quite erroneous to suppose that this training engenders an Amazonian spirit; particular care was taken that it should benefit the girl in every way and serve to make her capable and self-reliant, while it should in no way tend to rob her of her womanliness.

Twenty-two efficiency badges given for

knowledge in such subjects as music, art, gymnastics, needlework, cooking, dairy work, etc., though not as important as the badges for swimming, nursing, life-saving, etc., are offered as inducements to proficiency in a variety of subjects.

The unit for work or play is the group of eight girls, one of whom is the group leader, three groups forming a company, officered by ladies over 21 years of age. Each group is named after a flower, the guides wearing the emblem embroidered on their blouses. The uniform consists of a simple navy blue blouse and skirt, straw hat, tie of company color, and belt with pouch, lanyard and knife, staff and gaiters.

The training makes for all-round capability, but there is one point also insisted on: "To be men's guides, women must not only understand men so as to be their comrades, they must also maintain a refining influence, and command their respect and admiration."

The organizing work is carried out through the medium of ladies' committees in different districts, of which there are about 36 in England. The headquarters office is at 116 Victoria street, London, S. W., where information as to this admirable and interesting work may be obtained.

LEADER OF OPPOSITION SUPPORTS GOVERNMENT MEASURE IN AUSTRALIA

(Special to The Monitor.)

MELBOURNE, Victoria—The Hon. A. Deakin, leader of the opposition, said during a discussion in the House of Representatives when the resolutions to be proposed at the imperial conference were announced, that he was glad that a delegation of members of Parliament would travel to London for the purpose of attending the coronation.

With regard to the conference, he declared that the delegates should be thoroughly prepared beforehand to discuss the various questions that would be raised. He considered that the fact that the conference had been created and especially that it was to meet every four years was a great stride. It would, however, be necessary to develop the conference which would only attain its full growth when . . . had been provided

for the work to be carried on between the meetings and for the resolutions to be followed up by the following conference.

Unity, he declared, was the main feature in naval and military defence in order that all the forces of the empire would be on the same lines. . . . desired to assure the ministers that they would be supported by the whole parliament in this which was not a party question. Continuing, he hoped that they would not forget the way in which Australia was being forced into foreign relations. In 1907 the ideal was the formation of a new department for the self-governing communities, the cost to be defrayed by them, and that Australian officers should represent Australia and other officers should represent the other self-governing dominions. He hoped that this ideal would now be fulfilled.

FRANCE SATISFIED, U. S. MAY MAKE LIBERIAN LOAN

LONDON—The Liberian minister in London, who is also the diplomatic agent in France, has been authorized by his government to sign the treaty with France of 1907, as interpreted by the mixed frontier commission.

The way is now clear for the advancement of the loan negotiations, the French government having insisted on the signature of the boundary treaty before consenting to the American project for placing the republic on a new financial basis.

Roland Falkner, head of the recent American commission to Liberia and now special financial agent in the United States and Europe for Liberia, is paying a visit to Monrovia with the object of hastening the passage of the legislation necessary for sanctioning the loan.

CITY COUNCIL SENDS STATUE TO NICHOLAS

(Special to The Monitor.)

AMSTERDAM—The city council of Zaandam, Holland, has decided to send the Czar of Russia a statue of Peter the Great, who at one time lived at Zaandam, the hut in which he lived now being famous and visited annually by number of tourists. He will be represented with an axe in his hand, doing some kind of labor in woodwork.

PARLIAMENT TO OPEN ON FEB. 6

LONDON—King George will open Parliament on Feb. 6. He will be accompanied by the Queen, and there will be a full state ceremony.

The House of Commons will open informally on Jan. 31 for the purpose of swearing in the members.

Most of the members will return to London this week to resume political activity. Chancellor Lloyd-George is busy preparing bills dealing with compulsory state insurance against unemployment.

MINERS START PAPER.

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—It was decided by an overwhelming majority of the votes given by the Northern Mines' Association that a half-penny weekly newspaper should be started in the interests of the miners and trade unionists generally.

WASHINGTON SEVEN-DAY

Personally Conducted Tours
January 13, 27, February 10, 24,
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Round Trip Rate from Boston \$28.50
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The Monitor

ON SATURDAY

Is Now Running

Two Pages for The Boys and Girls

In Which Appear

The Busyville Bees

comical illustrations by Filloyd Triggs, with a story in verse by M. L. Baum, embodying information about flowers in a very delightful manner.

Wonder Book of Nature

Illustrated stories of Remarkable Caves, of Volcanoes and Strange Mountain Forms; of Natural Bridges, Great Waterfalls, Lakes and Glaciers; of Wonderful Plants, Birds, Beasts and Fishes.

Junior Philatelist

A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamps collecting and all matters relating to this fascinating pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.

The Camera Contest

is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Poems, Puzzles and Short Stories

are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

Where Does My Money Go? EXPENSE BOOKS Personal and Household, will show you. 75c to \$1.50. 97-98 Franklin St.

BRITISH RAILWAYS MAKE COMPARATIVE TESTS BY EXCHANGING LOCOMOTIVES

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—During the past 12 months an important series of comparative tests of modern passenger engines has been carried out by the London and North-western railway in conjunction with five other leading railways.

The method followed has been for the Northwestern to send one of their engines, in turn, to each of the other companies, receiving in exchange an engine from that company. The Northwestern and the other company then each employed the engine so received on loan to work certain trains alternately with one of its own locomotives, for a period sufficiently long to establish a good basis of comparison, generally from 2000 to 4000 miles; the same coal was used by both engines and accurate records of per-

formance were made. By these means much valuable data has been obtained which should bear fruit in the production of engines of increased efficiency.

Contrary to American practise, it is usual for English railways to build their own locomotives, a policy which has often been severely criticized, though it is probably a sound one under the conditions which obtain in England; where capital outlay is of less moment than the reduction of working expenses and maintenance and the avoidance of breakdowns. No one who has been in a position to make the comparison will deny that the engines built by the railway companies are superior in materials and workmanship to those which they purchase, though it is possible that they may cost rather more.

THE HOME FORUM

Women and Men at Work

DON'T men have the elegant times? was the ultimatum in the Youtis Companion story, when the new fire horses had raced by for the eighth time, the big red wagon full of swaying, jostling, laughing men. The horses were fresh from Vermont and they were becoming used to city sights by this tearing gallop round the block. At first the household of ladies thought it was a fire—two, three, four, up to seven fire wagons were counted—the town must be burning up. But Betty came running from the street just then and the policeman had told her all about it.

The cry of the housed womankind of this little story is one that not so very

long ago echoed in many a feminine heart. Indeed, there be ladies today who still find that there have been the better times of it in the world. Men may run about when and where they will without exciting any possible criticism. But there are many situations into which a woman may get in the normal course of her life, especially if she is a business woman, which may make a critically inclined person look askance and wonder how she happened to be just there, just then. A noted lecturer lately in Boston remarked that when a woman does in the world as much as a man does she has really done a great deal more, because the handicaps under which women strive are still many. Women whom necessity has not driven into the ways of the workaday world are often prompt to assume some needless neglect of proprieties on the part of the working women or to suspect them of motives which are very far from their thoughts. Thus the handicap under which working women strive today is really imposed by the opinions of other women rather than by any masculine sense of things. Women

who have worked side by side with men for long periods actually do learn to feel as simple and unself-conscious a freedom in their association as if they were all men together. This simplicity and directness of their attitude is often misread by the woman for whom a man is still a creature somehow quite different from herself. Greater reserve in the manner of these business women toward their men associates would really be the mark of a wrong sense of things; their very happy openness of bearing is the surest sign that their thought is right.

When all women learn this simple and sincere comradeship with men the many problems facing humanity today will find easier solution. Certainly, to make the suffrage problem appear like a sex war, stirs up needless trouble. The blockading of woman's path to the ballot box is not the work or will of the men folk so much as of the other women. The conservatism of femininity is proverbial. It is worth while for every woman, especially one who recognizes that her life experience has lain always under the shelter of some masculine devotion, to question herself deeply in regard to this whole matter of men and women in the world's work. It is not fair to the women who are compelled to support themselves if the housed women affirm that housing is the only fit disposal to be made of womankind. Many working women would rather be housed than out in the open. Is not the real need of everybody concerned directly or indirectly to understand the right of women to associate normally and freely with men, without fear—or favor—indoors and out?

"Should Women Vote?"

THE Just Government League of Maryland has offered for the best essay on woman suffrage a prize which was won by Miss Marie C. Jones. The essay is reprinted here from the Ledger-Enterprise of Pocomoke City, Md.

"Right can never produce wrong. Women should vote because it is right for them to do so."

"It is right: '1. Because it is just. Woman is a parent of the nation. To deprive her of the ballot is as unjust as to deprive a mother of any voice in the government of her children.

"2. Because this is a free country. Woman suffrage means the right to express an opinion by ballot. Woman should have the liberty of expressing an opinion, equally with man, by vote or otherwise, as to who shall make the laws to which she is answerable.

"3. Because taxation without representation is tyranny.

"4. Because mind and not masculinity should reign. 'The mind is the standard of the man.' Mind is sexless. In matters pertaining to religion and conscience all questions as to sex are eliminated. Mind should be the standard in civil government as well as in moral government.

"5. Because the ballot will enable woman to protect home and children. The many cases of non-support and desertion, low wages for women, the condition of women and children in factory and mine and mill, laws in favor of man—these are proof that the chivalry of man cannot always be trusted to protect women and children.

"6. Because God intended woman to be a helpmate to man. This is her mission in the world. Men so acknowledge her in the home, in society, in church, in the business world. Why exclude her from state and national government only?

"In the beginning God said, 'Let them have dominion . . . male and female created He them, and blessed them and said unto them, 'have dominion over every living thing'—a proof that God intended man and woman equally to govern the world."

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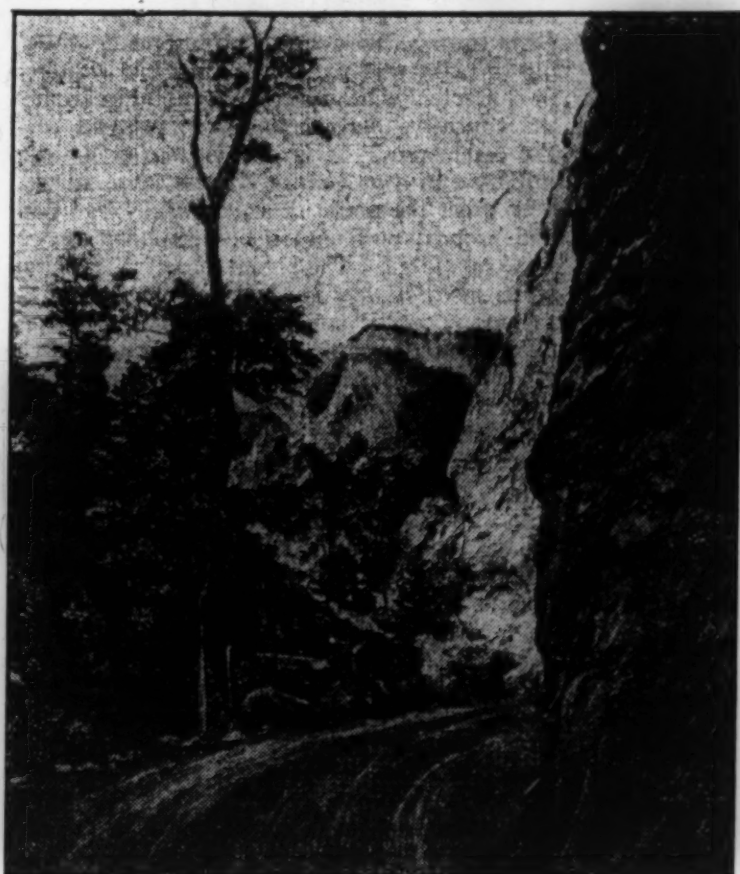
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PILLARS OF HERCULES



IN NORTH CHEYENNE CANYON, COLORADO.

Within the portals of the Pillars of Hercules, north of Cheyenne mountain, near Colorado Springs.

THE Pillars of Hercules is the name long ago given by ancient geography to two opposite promontories, Calpe, which is now the famous Gibraltar, and Point Alya on the opposite coast of Africa. The African cape is now known as Jebel Musa or Apes Hill. These two promontories, standing at the entrance to the Mediterranean sea, were the gate through which the unknown western ocean was to be attempted. We can today hardly fancy the wonderings and imaginings which for the folk of old must have flown westward over that mysterious

Our American Academy

THE following editorial from the New York Press seems liberal and enlightened. It speaks of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. The academy differs from most others in being too modest. It does not appear often enough before the public eye. For the academy, in its way, is doing what our college presidents do when they try to make scholarships look as glorious as athletics to undergraduates. One of its functions is to make us realize, in our lucid moments, that the best sellers aren't always the best books. Of course this isn't an easy job. But it was worth tackling.

A hundred years from now the novels and stories of Henry James may not be widely read. But a few persons will read them as long as any interest lasts in the art of inventing and representing strange and exquisite relations between human beings, of making the rarer loyalties so intense as to become part of an experience we would never have got for ourselves. It is right and wise in the academy to honor one of the most distin-

guished and least popular among American artists in prose.

But the academy has no weakness for unpopularity in itself. It is built of the most miscellaneous materials. It contains men who have served letters less as writers than as intelligent brokers. It even contains a mediocrity or two; not to make use of those harsher words known as proper names. Theodore Roosevelt would be the first to admit that purely as a writer (except in the moral sense of purely), he scarcely belongs in a body to which neither Mrs. Wharton, nor Mr. Dooley, nor George Santayana has yet been admitted. Yes, Mr. Roosevelt would be the first to admit this, if we hadn't forestalled him.

"Every great book has a great sale," says the foolish lady in the play; "every great statue is set up in a great square; every great picture fetches a great price." The academy exists to remind us that this isn't true. And we all need to be reminded.

An Ancient Mexican Instrument

The United States consul at Tapachula, Chiapas, Mex., reporting the discovery of an ancient Mexican musical instrument, says: "The marimba" is said to have been found in use among the Indians when the conquerors arrived. It is at the present time in common use in Chiapas, and through the southern regions of Mexico; also in Guatemala. It might be compared to an enormous xylophone, but with the metallic sound absent, being made entirely of wood, the body, which rests on four legs, being constructed of cedar and the keys of hornguilla wood. Graduated strips of this wood reproduce the different notes, the tones being softened and resonated by sounding boxes underneath. The marimba is played by four men, who strike the keys with what might be likened to diminutive drumsticks, made of hard wood, and tipped with rubber. Many of these men play in a masterly style that astonishes and charms the unaccustomed listener. The tones produced are somewhat similar to those of the harp, and the 'arias' rendered are often indescribably sweet and emotional, most of them native compositions, resembling in character the plaintive music of Andalusia."—St. James Gazette.

The Wonder of Aviation

IMAGINE the sensations of one who, exploring or voyaging, might have been out of communication with the world during the last 2½ years, and who, on his return, in October last, might have been taken to witness the aviation meet at Belmont park. Could anything have been more astounding than what he must have seen on that occasion, supplementing the different record of the two years' achievement in this field? . . . Straining his eye for the first glimpse of a biplane that has disappeared in the zenith, when he at last perceives it, he may indeed feel

"like some watcher of the skies When a new planet swims into his ken."

The thought that that speck, catching the glint of the sun far beyond the cloud-heights of our ordinary apprehension, is not an eagle breathing the sky, but a fellow-man in a machine of man's devising, is staggering to our credulity. It is like Keats before the Elgin marbles:

"My spirit is too weak; mortality Weighs heavily on me like unwilling sleep."

And whether it be the lightning-like swiftness, the gliding beauty, or the dancing rhythm and flow of these new yachts of the air, we seem at last to have reached the goal of the man who despaired of inventing a new sensation.—Century.

The Cedar Tree

The cedar was considered by the Hebrews as the monarch of the trees, on account of its magnitude and majesty, and the durability of its wood, which some supposed to be indestructible. The oriental cedar has a strong balsamic odor, and hence the whole forest is so perfumed by fragrance that a walk through it is delightful. Mt. Lebanon was in ancient times covered with cedars. The psalmist said of the righteous: "He shall grow like a cedar in Lebanon."—Standard.

Complaint is made of the quality of the state road between Meriden and New Haven, and one day recently 3000 automobiles, or five a minute for 10 hours, passed over it. It takes a pretty good road to stand that wear and tear.—Norwich Bulletin.

Children's Department

Toys of Today

There are over 200 toy factories in Nuremberg. So important is the industry of toymaking in Bavaria and Saxony, which sends out many wooden toys, that a paternal government has established schools where toymaking is taught.

It is not the only government that regards toyland seriously. An occupation

PICTURE PUZZLE



What dessert?

ANSWER TO RIDDLE.

Rest.

HONORABLE MENTION.

Answer to puzzle sent in by Doris Chapman.

What dessert?

ANSWER TO RIDDLE.

Rest.

HONORABLE MENTION.

Answer to puzzle sent in by Doris Chapman.

UNDERSTANDING

WHEN Solomon was confronted with the problem of administering justice and government to the kingdom of Israel, he expressed a desire for wisdom and understanding. Because he placed wisdom and understanding above all material things, such as riches and honor and the life of his enemies, he not only received understanding, but every material thing that his heart could desire.

Although Solomon became the wisest and richest man that the world had ever known, he failed to draw the dividing line between material knowledge and spiritual understanding, and finally fell a victim to pagan idolatry.

Jesus, however, overcame every worldly temptation and proved that the wisdom of this world is foolishness with God. He presented an entirely new sense of wisdom, which enabled him to confound the doctors with his spiritual understanding. Referring to the material temple that Solomon had built, Jesus said, "There shall not be left one stone upon another," but referring to the temple made without hands which he had erected upon a spiritual foundation, Jesus said, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away." Jesus knew that his words were based upon the rock of understanding, and therefore no human beliefs could prevail against them. He understood full well that there was a wide gulf between the personal Jesus and the impersonal Christ, and he said, "For if [Jesus] go not away, the Comforter [or spiritual understanding which is your savior] will not come unto you."

The Lights of Home

As the stars the heavens sprinkling, with a far-off, frosty twinkling Ray a sign of God to God-aspiring man, So the little earth-stars beaming flash a message through their gleaming Of the love wherein the household fires began. Gentle hands have set the friendly lamps a-burning; Gentle shapes behind the curtains go and come; Ay the homeless pluck up heart amidst their yearning When they see the lights of home! —Dora Goodale.

Save thyself from doing nothing, and then from doing ill; the one being so close an attendant on the other that it's scarce possible to sever them.—Fuller.

A Wish for the New Year

To be glad for today; to be given wholly to the work and joy of today; to be intimate with God's out of doors; to read the best books; to think the noblest thoughts; to love that which is true and beautiful; to believe in men; to seek kindness in word and deed; to bring good cheer in human life; to spend time alone with God; to possess the peace of Jesus Christ; to overcome the passion and conflict of the world; to pray for the coming of his kingdom; to live as belonging to that kingdom. Thus may the heavenly Father increase your Christmas joy, and fulfil your hope for the New Year.—Arthur Thomas Fowler.

The Upward Look

There is a tradition that Michael Angelo, by his prolonged and unremitting toil upon the frescoed domes which he wrought, acquired such an habitual upturn of countenance that as he walked the streets, strangers would observe his bearing. In this new year let us cultivate the upward look.—Expositor.

"You never notice anything," Iben once said to a friend. "For instance, you don't remember at this moment the color of the wall paper in your own bedroom. But when I enter a strange room I notice the very smallest details. Nothing escapes me. Yes, I see everything."—John Paulsen.

True sympathy always purifies. It cheers. It helps to right seeing. It heals. It strengthens. It exalts and brings one nearer to God. . . . It has always in it a pulse of heavenly love. It never aggravates a bad symptom. It never accelerates a wicked course. It stills the troubled waters. It rests and soothes the aching heart. It makes a man hate the mean and low, and love the good and high. It takes one forward into companionships which are above the stars. It is more palatable than food; it is more refreshing than light; it is more fragrant than flowers; it is sweeter than songs. —F. A. Noble.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, January 11, 1911.

What "Tech" Asks

THE case for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in its appeal to the commonwealth for additional aid may be briefly and simply stated. It receives from every student a tuition fee of \$250 a year; it expends \$470 a year upon the education of each student. Its tuition fee is among the highest charged by educational establishments in this country. It is so high as to exclude many deserving young people from its privileges; to increase the charges would be to impair the usefulness of the school. At a time, particularly, when there is such an insistent demand for technical knowledge, the aim of the community, the state and of private philanthropy should be to place training such as the institute can impart within the reach of an ever widening circle of claimants. Manifestly the income of "Tech" cannot be enlarged at the cost of its usefulness. Neither can the character of its instruction be lowered that its outgo may be made to balance with its income. Efficiency in the conduct of the institution, however, is no less desirable than expensive. First-class teachers cannot be employed in these days at second-class salaries. Proficient instructors are in great demand. If the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is to hold its own as the premier engineering school of this country, and as one of the best in the world, it must be through the continuance of a policy that has gained for it so eminent a position.

The school receives from the state of Massachusetts at the present time \$25,000 a year toward the maintenance. It is the recipient also of interest upon certain endowment funds. But it would still show an annual deficit were it not for voluntary contributions from its alumni and friends. An agreed sum annually from the former has helped the school to tide over financial stringency in the last few years. This agreement is about to expire by limitation. Over and above all this, the school is confronted with the necessity of moving into larger and better quarters.

Eight hundred students from Massachusetts alone are enrolled. Figured at the per capita loss mentioned above, the net cost of these students to the school is \$176,000 per annum. The president and corporation of the institute feel that it is not asking too much of the commonwealth to contribute less than two thirds of this amount yearly in consideration of the benefits accruing to its citizenship. But there are other considerations. "Tech" attracts pupils in great numbers from all parts of the country and from all parts of the world. The scholarship fees are only a part, and in many cases only a small part, of the expenditures of these students. They never wholly cease their connection with the school. Long years after graduation their thoughts and their footsteps turn to Boston, to Massachusetts and to New England. Their gratitude and their friendship are valuable assets of city, state and section. The name of Massachusetts is written large across many of the greatest achievements of American engineering. M. I. T. alumni have impressed the fame of their alma mater upon our times. The school is peculiarly a Massachusetts and a Boston institution, and Massachusetts and Boston will be merely consulting their own interests by studying its needs and promptly supplying them.

MEETING in Boston, the master painters and decorators of Massachusetts are assembled in a city where the artistic is made practical through training, and the practical always has in view artistic applications.

Advertising Dock Facilities

AMERICANS are disposed to take no small amount of pride in the belief that they have developed the advertising business, and perhaps to a greater degree than other people. No doubt, in some departments of the trade of publicity they excel. They have made advertising in some lines a great and a useful industry; they have reduced the business of advertising in some particulars to a fine art. And yet, there is at least one line of advertising which, so far as American news or trade publications are able to show, has never been discovered or developed in this otherwise progressive land.

This might, to begin with, be called heavy advertising, with all that the term implies, for it has to do with dockage facilities and accommodations for shipping. In the United Kingdom they advertise docks. And they stint not in the employment of space wherein the shipowner is informed of the superiority of certain docks over others. The British mariner may pick up his favorite periodical when nearing port, or, like as not, one is handed him by the pilot, and there he learns in display type that it will be to his advantage to moor his vessel to a certain dock that has facilities and accommodations splendidly worthy of advertising and that is neither afraid nor ashamed to advertise them. Thus, the British shipper may learn, for instance, that in the seaport of the British Isles toward which he is sailing or steaming is a dock that can load and unload him with all possible despatch, because he is equipped with modern hydraulic hoists and cranes, and is in touch with trackage of the most direct rail route to everywhere worth while.

There is evidently sharp competition in the dock business. It seems to be the aim of the dock owners to please. In some cases the advertisements are made up of half-tone illustrations that give a very fair idea of the generous extent to which capital is invested in Great Britain in enterprises relating to the sea.

This matter can hardly pass the observation of the thinking man on this side without leading him to reflect that time was when the docks of the seaports of his country were in much greater demand than they are now, and to hope that something may be done in the near future to restore the nation's merchant marine. For it must occur to him that the United Kingdom is a great maritime nation mainly for the reason that it has never lost sight of its shipping interests. And it may be possible for him to see that the United States government, by pursuing a very simple business policy, might succeed in so changing things that some day, over here, dock advertising would become not only possible but profitable.

It is the rule everywhere, and Boston is no exception to it, that in order to interest voters in an election the election itself must be interesting.

Economical Graduations

ECONOMY is often talked of, but usually without serious intent, in connection with graduation exercises. Therefore, the Wakefield (Mass.) high school's senior class displays courage, wisdom and foresight by voting to make this year's arrangements simple in character, while subtracting nothing from the educative and entertaining features of the ceremonies. It is not easy to take the initiative in a movement of this kind, however great the need. Breaking with tradition always stirs criticism and protest, until experience demonstrates clearly that no mistake was committed. The habits of several generations seem deep rooted when attempts are made to supplant them. If we bring ourselves to look upon the lavish outlay for the average graduation exercises as a habit, there will be less difficulty, perhaps, in understanding what a tenacious hold the idea of luxury once a year at these ceremonies has upon ambitious children and proud parents.

Provided that accumulated wealth were equitably distributed, there could be no lively objection to most of the demands that precedent has imposed upon graduating classes. But the distribution is unequal, and yet wholly unnecessary things become apparently indispensable as the student advances toward the diploma. In numerous instances self-sacrificing fathers and mothers go to lengths entirely uncalled for, that their daughters, particularly, may be provided with the same expensive accessories that bedeck their wealthier classmates. While such a consideration possibly is not actuating at Wakefield, it is unquestionably a strong argument for abolishment of unnecessary school customs wherever they begin to prove a hardship. The rights of those in moderate circumstances ought to enter into the scheme of events in schools as well as elsewhere.

Sometimes it is easier to adopt the simplicity motto than to follow it. But the plans of the Wakefield seniors are definitely outlined; those for the girls include dispensing with carriages at the exercises and reception, carrying no flowers, the selection of neat, serviceable gowns by a committee. Possibly a group photograph of class members will be arranged for instead of individual pictures. Economies thus effected would, in one way or another, benefit everybody.

In deciding upon an economical graduation, the Wakefield seniors are not working out a new thought, but one that was brought forward years ago, and toward which popular taste again is leaning. Acquisition of a public school diploma ought not to entail expenses that are sometimes almost prohibitive. Seniors of any Massachusetts high school can well afford to give practical approval to economy and simplicity, and their graduation festivities offer an unparalleled opportunity.

WHETHER official activity on the Boston & Maine railroad means electrification of the western division or something else is a point in regard to which President Mellen could give the public full and explicit information, undoubtedly, if he would.

The Selden Patent Decision

WHEN it is known that fully 80 per cent of all the gasoline motor cars manufactured in this country are now licensed under the Selden patent, the importance of the decision handed down by Judge Noyes on Monday in the United States court of appeals, in reversal of the decree of Judge Hough of the United States circuit court holding the patent valid, will be recognized. The litigation over this patent has been in progress since 1903. There could hardly be cited a more striking fact than this in support of the movement for the reformation of American judicial procedure. Both in the interest of the claimant and of the parties charged with trespassing upon his rights as patentee, to say nothing of the interests of the public, the case might well have been disposed of within a few months of its commencement. While Judge Noyes' decision upsets completely the position taken by Judge Hough, there is still the possibility of much further delay before the matter shall be finally disposed of. It is announced, indeed, that preparations have already been made to take the matter to the United States supreme court. This proceeding, if carried out, will make possible the expiration of the Selden patent before the suit is closed, thus rendering its satirical phase, from the point of view of justice, all the more pronounced.

The people are in reality more concerned in this feature of the case than in any other, for if the patentee has been right in his contention, as held by Judge Hough, or wrong in his contention, as held by Judge Noyes, the case could have dragged along through all these years only at the wholly unnecessary cost of one or the other of the parties in interest, and, consequently, to the detriment of equity and public morality.

Patents will expire, royalties will cease, unnecessary promotional expenses will be cut in due time, court decision or no court decision. The automobile through lower prices will find a new and a wider market, and, on the whole, a more profitable one. But the menace of the law's delay will remain unless instances of this kind shall have the effect of giving sweeping impetus to the judicial reform movement.

The intelligent masses are for it; the bar associations are for it; the bench is in declared sympathy with it; the President advocates and recommends it. All that is necessary to bring it about is constructive legislation, and this the people should insist upon.

IT MAY be that the California aeronaut newspaper carrier who was four hours late on his route got hold of some issues of the San Francisco dailies containing heavy editorials on the Panama exposition contest.

GOVERNOR HARMON of Ohio made no inaugural address on the occasion of his entering upon his second term. This establishes a precedent that may be honored in the observance with good results hereafter in other states.

CANNING of oysters, as has been shown in this newspaper, is a very prosperous industry. But the question now arises, can the oyster trust be canned?

THE veteran engine driver who received a handsome locomotive as a Christmas present cannot do much with it until somebody presents him a railroad.

THERE ought to be some arrangement in New York city that will enable it to find its chamberlain when he is needed.

Vindication in the House

LAST March, during the progress of the first regular session of the present Congress, and after a protracted period of acrimonious opposition to the speaker on the part of a combination of insurgent Republicans and Democrats, the House sustained a motion of appeal from the decision of the chair, and thus, in a specific manner, stamped with its disapproval "the thing that had come to be known as Cannonism." On Monday of this week the House by an overwhelming majority sustained Speaker Cannon on a ruling identical with the one made by him last March. This time only twenty-six Democrats united with the twenty-seven insurgents who stood by their guns. Vindication of the fairness of the speaker's interpretation of the rules of the House was by this action made complete, and this is a matter that has more than personal or partisan importance. Mr. Cannon is speaker today; Mr. Clark will be speaker tomorrow. The Republicans are going out; the Democrats are coming in. But always the House of Representatives of the United States governs itself.

This is the point that should not be forgotten by the plain citizen who is asked to join in an outcry against the man who, for the time being, happens to be the presiding officer of the lower house of Congress. There has scarcely ever been a session of that body in which the rulings of the speaker have been acceptable to both sides. It is not in the nature of things that they should be, since the speaker is invariably chosen by the majority. The minority is always the aggressive party in legislative assemblies; it is the constitutional opposition; its province is to keep a vigilant eye upon the proceedings; its usual practice is to find fault with methods of procedure; its criticism is directed most frequently against the presiding officer, whose duty it is to enforce the rules made by the majority.

In the last fifty years there has not been a single speaker, Republican or Democrat, who has escaped altogether the charge of unfairness. The fate of a resolution or of a bill often hinges upon a decision by the chair with relation to some point of procedure apparently only remotely connected with the measure and having no bearing whatever upon its merits. The opposition, however, wants advantage, and may seek to obtain it through some evasion of the rules. The speaker perceives the object, brings his gavel down, defeats the tactics of the opposition, and then comes an uproar of protest against Colfaxism, Blaineism, Randallism, Carlisleism, Reedism, Cannonism, czarism.

The House of Representatives governs itself absolutely. There is no power under the constitution that can dictate to it or meddle with it legitimately. It adopts rules for its government. It elects a speaker to apply and to enforce them. He can be unseated at any time by a majority of one. He can never enforce a rule against the wishes of the House, for that body by a majority of one can reverse his decision. He is a servant, not a czar.

The rules of the House were not made yesterday, last week or last year. They have grown up through the time the House has been in existence. They are the fruits of experience. They are not changed, save in minor respects, when the political complexion of the House changes. Champ Clark will be found in the Sixty-second Congress (assuming his elevation to the speakership) enforcing practically the same rules that Joseph G. Cannon is enforcing in the Sixty-first. The action of the Democrats on Monday proves that they do not care to change the rules. If in some respects the rules were inconvenient for the Democratic minority in recent Congresses, they will in all likelihood prove inconvenient for the Republican minority in coming Congresses. This is one of the penalties of political defeat. It is not pleasant for the minority, but it is a condition that must be borne just so long as majority rule and representative government shall be regarded as desirable.

A Fine Field for Women

PRESIDENT EMERITUS SEELYE of Smith College, when he retired from the presidency last September, submitted a report, just published, containing matter of interest with reference to instructors in institutions like Smith. The statements made are no less valuable for the information they impart than they are commendable for frankness. Manifestly, it was the sole aim of Dr. Seelye to present such a matter as the relationship of the college to its teachers with perfect clearness. Thus, at the very outset he did not hesitate to say that the faculty was not as well compensated as it should be. Some of its members could obtain, and had actually declined, larger salaries elsewhere. Attachment for the college held them to their positions.

The report assumes that it will probably be a long time before teachers are as well paid for their services as men are in industrial callings. Dr. Seelye holds, however, that the prospect of a lucrative salary will not of itself attract the right sort of person to the teachers' profession; "but," he hastens to say, "the supply of good teachers will be lacking as long as their salaries are insufficient to give them a decent and comfortable maintenance."

The statement immediately following this, that "at present there are not enough good teachers to meet the demand, and the faculties of most colleges are made up of those who merely pass and of those who are highly prized," is the one that has interest for us here. There are obvious reasons why the salary deemed insufficient for a man of family should prove, generally speaking, adequate to the requirements of a woman without family. The class of men capable of filling high professorships are the very men demanded by and welcomed in the industrial and commercial world. Dr. Seelye does not touch upon the sex question in his report, but the statements contained in the latter with reference to the difficulty of obtaining thoroughly competent teachers point, as many similar statements have pointed in the past, to the great opportunity afforded women teachers who aim for the topmost rounds of the ladder. The same inducement to remain in the teachers' profession is not there for men; probably never will be there again; the field is full of promise for women who will not be content with secondary places, or content to be classified with those who "merely pass."

There is a nation-wide dearth of good teachers. While the salaries paid instructors in general are, perhaps, not what they should be, there is no lack of fairly lucrative employment for the teacher of excellence, and excellence is the point to which women teachers should aspire.